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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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16 January 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO CORRESPONDENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

HK170916 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 84 p 6

["Year-End Pen Talks": "The Democratic Kampuchean Army and People Grow Stronger With the Fighting"]

[Text] Wang Rongjiu (RENMIN RIBAO editor): Kampuchea remains a focus of attention of all peace-loving and justice-upholding people throughout the world. The anti-Vietnamese struggle of the Kampuchean people has a direct bearing on peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world as a whole. It is gratifying that the battle situation in Kampuchea over the past year has changed and developed in the direction of being more favorable to the Kampuchean people.

Zhou Xiuqing (RENMIN RIBAO's resident correspondent in Bangkok): Indeed, the Kampuchean people have fought many fine battles this year against the Vietnamese Army. In previous years, whenever the dry season came, the invading Vietnamese Army certainly launched offensives against the resistance armed forces with tanks and big guns. However, in the dry season between October 1983 and May 1984 (which was the sixth dry season since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea), the resistance armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea took the initiative in attacking the Vietnamese. Part of their main force carried out the strategy of "penetrating into the enemy's rear area to hold back the enemy in the border areas." They drove into the interior areas and made successive raids on the six provincial cities around the Tonle Sap Lake--Siem Reap, Battambang, Koh Kong, Puyat, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Speu. These battles were all successful and gave shocks to the world. People could see from the fighting the growth of the resistance force in Kampuchea and the changes in the balance of power.

In the last wet season between May and October this year, the resistance armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea continued to exploit the victories. They destroyed many strongholds of the Vietnamese Army in the interior areas far from the Thai-Kampuchean border, and liberated large stretches of rural areas. When wiping out the enemy's effective strength, the Kampuchean resistance forces also stepped out sabotage of the enemy's supply lines, thus driving the Vietnamese troops stationed in the western part of Kampuchea into a more difficult position. According to people from areas occupied by the Vietnamese Army, the anti-Vietnamese patriotic armed forces were warmly supported by the people in the interior areas and secured a firm foothold.

As soon as the current dry season came, Vietnam grouped its troops to launch an attack on the Nongchan camp of the resistance force led by Son Sann, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese Army was again defeated and repulsed. This showed that the Vietnamese aggressor troops had lost the ability to launch a sustained offensive.

Wang Rongjiu: All the successful advances on the battlefields are attributed to the more solid unity of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Of course, the active assistance given by various peoples in the world is also an important factor. When the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was founded in June 1982, the Vietnamese authorities asserted that it was merely a "castle in the air" and would not last long. However, facts in the past 2 and 1/2 years show that the coalition government can withstand all kinds of tests and has become a firm leadership core of the Kampuchean people in their anti-Vietnamese struggle. In 1984 the coalition government has made new achievements in various fields.

In the political field, the three parties of the anti-Vietnamese front have become more united. This year Prince Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, together with Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan, again visited Beijing and participated in our activities in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In September the leaders of the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea went together to attend the 39th UN General Assembly. They have well coordinated their actions and cooperated closely. This has ensured the coalition government to win major victories in domestic and international struggles. Over the past year the three leaders have respectively visited many countries and have succeeded in winning more extensive support and sympathy for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

In the military field, the Defense Coordination Committee of the coalition government has held a number of meetings to coordinate military actions of the three parties, which have carried out more and more joint military actions and given more and more mutual assistance. Recently, when the Vietnamese Army attacked the Nongchan camp, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the Nationalist Army led by Prince Sihanouk also carried out support battles, effectively holding back and inflicting heavy blows on the Vietnamese Army.

Over the past year the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately tried to undermine the unity of the coalition government by sowing discord in a big way. But facts have shown that their villainous scheme has fallen through.

Zhou Xiuqing: Apart from that, the Vietnamese authorities have played quite a few tricks over the past year in order to extricate themselves from international isolation and induce people to accept the fait accompli caused by their invasion of Kampuchea.

In September this year, after Vietnam's proposal for holding a "group dialogue" was rejected, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach dished up another trick, calling for "unconditional talks" on the basis of the

proposals put forward by both the ASEAN and the three "Indochinese countries." In fact, the talks proposed by Vietnam would never be "unconditional." The obvious intention of Vietnam was to induce other countries to recognize the puppet regime in Kampuchea. But Vietnam dared not to say this openly.

Before and after the opening of the current UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese authorities seemed to be in their busiest time. They took on such slogans as "mediation" and "international conferences" and declared that Vietnam "welcomed" "the mediation of a third party." They also called for holding another "international conference" for settling the Kampuchean issue. At the beginning, some people thought that Vietnam might have changed its position and the settlement of the Kampuchean issue might become possible. Before long, however, people saw clearly that the only purpose of Vietnam in advocating these methods was to exclude Democratic Kampuchea from the international community and then kill it with a borrowed knife. At the same time, Vietnam tried to negate all the previous resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly on the Kampuchean issue. How could this be meant to seek a solution to the Kampuchean issue? Vietnam was just attempting to split the international forces opposing Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and to divert people's attention so as to achieve what it would not achieve on the battlefields.

Wei Yuqin (RENMIN RIBAO reporter): That is indeed how things stand. Recently I visited five countries in Southeast Asia and personally saw how the people there opposed Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and supported the Kampuchean people's just struggle. Their position was clear-cut and firm in this regard. Wherever we went during the visit, the Kampuchean issue was always an important topic in our conversations with our hosts. In Thailand's Aranyaprathet Province, where people could hear the roar of guns almost every day, a local friend told us: "If you see those deep shell craters and those households with their homes destroyed and their members killed, you can understand why we so resolutely oppose Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea." People in Malaysia also told us: It will just be a futile attempt if Vietnam tries to occupy Kampuchea through military actions. Some Thai friends pointed out that the settlement of the Kampuchean issue "must go through a painstaking and protracted struggle." A businessman in Singapore said: We are small countries with small populations and insufficient strength, so we should unite in order to maintain regional peace. Our consistent position is to demand that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and to oppose Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Some Philippine friends said: Only unity and cooperation can bring us strength, so all of us will continue to make joint efforts to force Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea, and only thus can we restore regional peace.

My impression is that the people in Southeast Asia generally hold that ASEAN should continue to speak with one voice and proceed from the same position to seek a just solution to the Kampuchean issue until Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea.

Wang Zhiguang (RENMIN RIBAO editor): Over the past 6 years, the Vietnamese authorities have sunk deeper and deeper in the quagmire of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese people have become more and more disappointed in, and have borne more and more resentment against, the authorities. Young people in Vietnam are trying by all possible means to avoid being conscripted. The morale of Vietnamese troops stationed in Kampuchea is sinking lower every day, and the number of deserters is increasing to a startling degree.

Because of the war of aggression against Kampuchea, military spending has increased to 60 percent of the total expenditure of Vietnam, whose economy is thus driven into a more and more difficult position. There is a serious shortage of energy, raw materials, and parts in various industries. Factories are generally operating under capacity. The government's financial problems have gotten out of control, with financial deficits and foreign debts soaring. Problems in the field of distribution and circulation have also been accumulating with prices increasing sharply and daily necessities in seriously short supply. Although the Vietnamese authorities have adopted some reform measures to cope with the crisis-ridden economy, the measures have produced very little effect. Some Vietnamese people of insight also recognize that there is no reason to feel optimistic about prospects for the country's economy. If the Vietnamese authorities refuse to mend their course and withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, their future will be very dim.

CSO: 4005/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI ARMY SPOKESMAN ON RENEWED SRV OFFENSIVE

OW191940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--A senior officer of the Thai Army said here today that Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops, after their recent setbacks at Nong Chan, are stepping up preparations to renew their offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces.

Army spokesman Major General Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters that the Vietnamese are moving troops and military equipment into the Kampuchean border area adjacent to Aranyaprathet and Taphraya districts of Thailand's Prachinburi Province.

From late November to mid-December, he went on, 12 tanks and troop carriers were mustered from Phnom Penh to Sisophon and then to Thmar Puok District near Ampil, where the headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNL) led by Prime Minister Son Sann is located.

Narudon said that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops began their offensive in the dry season this year earlier than the previous year because they did not withdraw from the battlefield but remained there to prevent the resistance forces from moving into their rear areas.

Nevertheless, Narudon added, the Kampuchean resistance forces were still able to initiate attacks at the Vietnamese troops and inflict heavy casualties on the Vietnamese.

CSO: 4000/068

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE VIETNAMESE TROOPS KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW181255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchea National Army units and guerrillas mounted a number of attacks in mid-December against the Vietnamese strongholds in the provinces of Battambang and Kampot, killing 44 soldiers including a company leader and liberating 12 villages, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report today.

On 13 December, the army units advanced along separate routes to mount an attack on a parking lot and a prison in the county town of Sisophon, an important strategic city in Battambang. The attack left 20 Vietnamese soldiers dead. Eleven vehicles and 15,000 litres of petrol and diesel oil went up in flames.

On 12 December the army units attacked a Vietnamese battalion stronghold stationed at the Mongkol Borel River, south of Sisophon, killing 12 Vietnamese. Four villages were liberated and 310 barracks destroyed. On the same day, they ambushed a Vietnamese company stronghold in Kompong Trach County of Kampot Province, killing 12 Vietnamese, including the company commander.

On 11 December the National Army units attacked a platoon and two companies' strongholds in the eastern part of Battambang Province and liberated eight villages, it was reported.

JSO: 4000/068

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE CAUSES SRV CASUALTIES

OW230830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Dec (XINHUA)—Kampuchean resistance forces inflicted about 20 casualties on Vietnamese occupation troops in a recent attack against a Vietnamese position along the Kampuchean-Thai border, according to a report reaching here from Ta Phraya, a Thai border town, today.

The attack was jointly launched by the armed forces of the two resistance factions led respectively by President Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann.

It was launched on 21 December about 3 kilometers inside Kampuchea opposite Noon Mak Moon, a Thai village in Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province. In the battle, one resistance fighter died and seven others wounded. The Vietnamese troops were forced to pull out of their position.

The report also said that Vietnamese gunners continued to heavily bombard the Nong Chan encampment, a major base of the Son Sann-led Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). It was partly occupied by the Vietnamese on 18 November and fully recovered by the KPNLF forces on 5 December.

Another report reaching here yesterday from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet said Vietnamese anti-aircraft gunners fired at a Thai observation plane over Aranyaprathet on 21 December. The pilot had a narrow escape and returned safely to his base near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

CSO: 4000/068

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HU JINTAO ON COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINESE, HONG KONG YOUTHS

HK190556 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 18 Dec 84

["Hu Jintao Says that Chinese Youths Will Make Contributions to the Prosperity of Hong Kong and Motherland"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--"The 'Joint Declaration' on the question of Hong Kong officially signed by the Chinese and British Governments completely conforms to the fundamental interests of all Chinese youths and enjoys the resolute support of the youths in the hinterland and in Hong Kong."

This remark was made by Hu Jintao, chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, when interviewed by our reporter today.

Hu Jintao said that the official signing of the "joint declaration" was a step of decisive significance in solving the problem between China and Britain left over from history, and the more than 290 million Chinese youths, including Hong Kong youths, are elated by this.

He pointed out that the satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong question not only contributes to the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and peace in Asia and the world but has also opened vast vistas for the strengthened unity and contact between the youths in Hong Kong and the hinterland, for the reunification of the motherland, and for Hong Kong youths rendering service to the motherland and contributing their wisdom and strength of the "four modernizations" program.

Hu Jintao pointed out that the vast numbers of Hong Kong youths have a deep love for the motherland and that they have done a lot for the restoration of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong. He believes that in the future Hong Kong youths will make new contributions to the implementation of the Sino-British joint declaration and the realization of Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Hu Jintao indicated that the All-China Youth Federation will make continued efforts to make friendly contacts between the youths from all walks of life and the students in the hinterland and Hong Kong and that the youths from all walks of life and the students in Hong Kong are welcome to organize and send various groups, such as touristic, technical exchange, cultural discussion,

and literary and art performance, to visit the hinterland to understand the construction of the motherland and to carry out economic, scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges and cooperation with the youths and students in the hinterland. At the same time, we are willing to establish and develop relations with the patriotic youth and student organizations in Hong Kong on the basis of the principles of the joint declaration.

Hu Jintao said in conclusion that together with the Hong Kong youths, we shall jointly make contributions to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, the prosperity of the motherland, and the rejuvenation of the nation.

CSO: 4005/270

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE ELECTION--Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party (PAP) retained power after gaining the majority votes in Singapore's general election yesterday, according to reports received here today. Final results showed that the PAP, which has governed the country for 25 years, won 77 of the 79 parliamentary seats. Two opposition candidates were elected for the first time since 1968. The PAP captured all seats in the four previous general elections in 1968, 1972, 1976 and 1980. In Singapore, voting was compulsory for those aged 21 and over. Polling was held Saturday in 49 constituencies with contested seats. Returns showed that PAP won 62.9 percent of the votes. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 23 Dec 84]

SRV-HENG SAMRIN TROOPS EXPELLED--Bangkok, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai Army, border patrol police and rangers pushed out of Thai soil 200-strong combined troops of Vietnam and Heng Samrin regime yesterday, according to a military information reaching here today. On the evening of 9 December the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops occupied the strategic hills 522 and 527 in Nam Yuen District, Ubon Ratchathani Province in northeastern Thailand. The Thai police and local rangers initiated a counterattack yesterday and a contingent of Thai regular army combed the area and retook the two strategic hills yesterday evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 11 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/068

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XU DIXIN ON POPULATION CONTROL, FREE ECONOMY

HK170549 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 84 p 11

[Article by Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450]: "On Population Control and Free Economy--Answering Questions by a China International Broadcasting Station Reporter"]

[Text] Editor's note: At a UN international conference on population held in Mexico not long ago, well-known economist Xu Dixin gave his own views in answer to several questions from the reporter. [end editor's note]

1. In all the countries of the world, whether in the South or the North, the population problem exists to differing degrees, or in different forms. The handling of population problems, or the formulation of their respective population policies in light of their own concrete conditions is the duty or right of the governments of various countries. To put it more clearly, the formulation of the population policy is a problem of internal affairs for the governments of various countries and a problem of sovereignty. If some people want to introduce the population policy of their own country as a universal truth in other countries, that is inevitably intervention in other countries' internal affairs and encroachment on their sovereignty. Meanwhile, it would cause the formulation of the population policies of various countries to depart from their own actual conditions, so that splendid results could hardly be achieved.

2. Some people think that only through the practice of a free economy can the population problem be solved. A so-called free economy means a capitalist economy generating anarchy. After capitalism enters the stage of monopoly, capitalism with free competition has been replaced by monopoly capital. Of course, competition still exists between monopoly groups. But for medium-sized and small enterprises, freedom is nonexistent, and competition is also only a pipedream. Through exchange at unequal value, developed countries reap very high margins of profit from developing ones and also shift losses arising from their economic crises onto the latter. This creates increasing difficulties for the national economies of developing countries. This also leads to the expenditure of more labor on the part of the people of developing countries. An increased labor expenditure actually is also a prerequisite for a population increase. Therefore, people can clearly see that the population problem of developing countries is closely related to the policy of developed countries, as far as international economic relations are concerned.

3. In a capitalist world dominated by monopoly capital, the so-called "free economy" is nothing more than a description of the beauty of a spring already experienced by people now in the severity of winter. The national economy of a developing country carries the significance of an economy with a certain degree of freedom. But for historical reasons and due to the policies of developed countries, the solution of its population problem has been made difficult. As far as developed countries are concerned, the growth of their absolute population is not so rapid as that in developing countries. But relative population excesses still exist in these countries. As cyclical economic crisis hits, the jobless rate rises sharply. Since World War II, economic crises have been more frequent and the intervening period between crises has increasingly shrunk. From 1945 to date, the United States has witnessed eight economic crises, about one every 4 years. It was less than 3 years between the last crisis and that in the mid-1970's. In 1982, the U.S. jobless rate reached 10 percent, the number of unemployed people (or relatively excessive people) in ordinary times numbering between at least 2 and 3 million. The unemployment problem for U.S. blacks was especially serious. Can this support the argument that the population problem for monopoly capitalist countries has been solved?

4. China is a developing socialist country. China's national economy is based on planning as the primary factor and market regulation as a secondary one. This is different from the capitalist economy that has the characteristic of giving rise to anarchy. From 1979 to 1983, the more developed countries in the capitalist world were plagued by serious economic crises. On the other hand, China's national economy in this period steadily advanced. China's economic system has provided us with favorable conditions for the practice of family planning in coping with the problem of unemployment in urban and rural areas. Since 1974, China has achieved gratifying results in the matter of population control. In 1983, the rate of natural population growth dropped to 0.1154 percent from 0.1784 percent in 1974. Regarding arrangements for employment, spectacular results have also been achieved in the past few years. From 1979 to 1983, the number of people in all the urban and rural areas of the country placed in jobs reached more than 40 million. This means an average of about 8 million people newly assigned to work each year. Facts speak louder than words. China's achievements in the development of national economy and the control of population show that the argument about the so-called free economy being a "cure-all" applicable in all parts of the world is unfounded.

CSO: 4005/261

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROCURATORIAL ORGANS PRAISED FOR CORRECTING INJUSTICES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Xu Sen [1776 2773]: "Procuratorial Organs Nationwide Handled 6 Million Cases in 6 Years"]

[Text] In the past 6 years, procuratorial organs at all levels dealt with 6 million cases brought to their attention either by mail or by personal visits to their offices. With facts as their basis and the law as their criterion, the organs have reviewed and reversed a large number of unjust verdicts and handled many criminal cases.

In 1978, the Fifth National People's Congress restored the people's procuratorial system. Pinning their hopes on the new procuratorial organs, the masses began deluging them with a flood of mail, demanding that unjust verdicts be reversed, mishandled cases be redressed and criminal elements be punished. The Supreme People's Procuratorate alone received 10,000 letters and visits each month. As various procuratorial activities got under way, procuratorial organs at all levels successively set up special units staffed by specialized cadres to tackle such mail and visits seriously.

About 40 percent of the mail and visits complain about mistrials and unjust verdicts resulting from 10 years of internal turmoil. Many of them involve people who were branded "active counterrevolutionaries" and convicted for opposing Jiang Qing and Lin Biao, etc, for expressing dissatisfaction with the "cultural revolution" and for complaining of unfairness to Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and others. Acting firmly and boldly in accordance with party policies and principles, procuratorial organs at all levels have been working hard to bring order into chaos.

Charges and accusations originating from letters and visits by the public are an important source of the cases taken up by the procuratorial organs. After centralized processing, the organs will supply clues for solving the cases to the criminal, law and discipline, custodial or economic inspection units, depending on the case, so that the units can mount an attack on crime. In the struggle against serious crime, procuratorial organs across the nation have handed over more than 100,000 such clues to public security organs and courts, etc.

In recent years, some of the tension among the people has not been properly tackled in a timely way, resulting in a wave of vicious crime. In dealing with letters of complaint and visits, procuratorial organs at all levels consider the prevention of such criminal activities an important part of their work to bring about complete social order and vigorously try to do a good job in mediation and transformation.

In Zhengzhou, Henan Province, a worker named Wang Shihchin [3769 4258 2443] was searched in 1976 for suspected theft. Even money that was to be used to purchase things on behalf of another person was searched. Wang Shihchin sued the searcher 7 years ago, and since then had made more than a hundred visits to the responsible organ. At one point he developed mental illness and tried to kill himself unsuccessfully. Armed with some petrol, he went to the people's policeman who searched him and threatened to burn down his house and kill him. After investigating the case, the mail and visit branch of Zhengzhou's procuratorate discovered that there was no basis for the original idea that he was a thief and returned to him the money and property confiscated earlier. Wang Shihchin and the person who asked him to purchase some articles for him were so moved that they presented the procuratorate with two horizontal inscribed boards to express their gratitude.

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CSO: 4005/188

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING CITES HONGQI ON ADMITTING INTELLECTUALS INTO CPC

HK190638 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Report: "Cao Zhi, Deputy Head of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, Publishes an Article in Hongqi on Political Criteria for Admitting Intellectuals Into the Party"--excerpted from article "Looking at the Question of Outstanding Intellectuals Joining the Party From the High Plane of Strategy," published in HONGQI No 23, 1984]

[Text] The general task of the party varies in different historical periods, and naturally the concrete contents of the political criteria for admission into the party are not the same. For example, the most important demand in the past was "bravery in struggling against the enemies" and "not fearing death in battles." This was absolutely correct and necessary during the revolutionary war period. At present, we still have enemies before us and bravery in struggling against them is still needed. However, the focus of work has been shifted to economic construction. In speaking about the selection of cadres, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Benefiting the people and making positive contributions to the development of the production forces and to the socialist cause are the chief political criteria." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 141) In recruiting new party members, we should also implement this spirit. The realization of the four modernizations is the greatest politics of the new period. Therefore, in assessing whether or not a person meets the criteria of a party member, we must first of all see whether or not he is working hard for the realization of the four modernization, and whether or not he is determined to dedicate himself to benefiting the people. Many of our intellectuals love the party, have faith in the party, work hard, endeavor to gain professional proficiency, and have voluntarily dedicated themselves to the four modernizations. Yet they are regarded by some people as "not concerning themselves with politics" and "having no eager desire to join the party" simply because they write fewer reports on their ideology than others. Such a view is quite wrong. Some people still regard intellectuals who endeavor to gain professional proficiency and attain achievements in research as people who "pay no attention to politics," who are "experts without socialist consciousness," and who are "seriously actuated by hopes of personal fame and gain." They even regard daring to make criticism and determination to carry out reform as "ignoring the leadership," "being proud and conceited," and "starting something new in order to be different." In this way, they

regard strong points as shortcomings and confuse truth and falsehood. It is imperative to educate party members so that they will have a correct understanding of the new demands in the new period and will emancipate themselves from the shackles of "leftist" ideas of the past and abandon outdated conventions and ideas.

Due to various reasons, some intellectuals have their own professional habits and styles of life which are different from those of office cadres, workers, and peasants. This is normal in the first place. You may be fond of playing checkers or chatting with others in your spare hours, while some intellectuals like to read books and listen to music. Each has his own ways of entertaining himself. However, nobody will say anything about how you spend your spare time, but the intellectuals' ways of spending their spare time will be regarded as "being above politics and material pursuits." Some comrades just ignore the essential aspects and are fond of and accustomed to nitpicking. They do not take an attitude of making analysis based on facts. This shows that their political and theoretical level is low.

In assessing intellectuals who desire to join the party, some comrades do not first see how they actually behave but use the old method of first finding out their family background and their history. Being influenced by the concept of "taking class struggle as the key link" in the past, these comrades will carry out investigations into many things, including matters of one's grandfather, in handling problems of family origin, personal history, and social connections. Applications involving the so-called problem of "overseas connections" may even more easily be put aside and may not be granted for a long time. This hurts the intellectuals who wish to make progress. To ensure the quality of party members, it is necessary to carry out a certain political examination of the applicant, but we should chiefly see how he actually behaves.

Some party cadres stand in the way of the outstanding intellectuals who want to join the party. They do this out of selfish motives. They are jealous of capable people and fear that once an intellectual has become a party member, he will be "like a tiger that has grown wings" and will not be so easily supervised. They are afraid that their position in the "iron armchair" will be threatened. They even openly said that "while you are educated, the party membership certificate is in my hand. While you have knowledge, I have qualifications and record of service. No matter how capable you may be, you will still be under my leadership as long as you are not admitted into the party." This involves their political character. Regarding people who, out of jealousy, purposely place obstacles to make things difficult for intellectuals to join the party should not only be criticized and educated but also punished according to party discipline.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAY OF LIFE PART OF HISTORICAL MATERIALISM

HK190936 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Zhong Guoxing [6988 0948 5281]: "The Way of Life and Historical Materialism"]

[Excerpts] Since sociological research became a fashion in the world, research into people's way of life has often been touched upon in the forum of sociology in the West and in Eastern Europe. For instance, in the book "Sociology and the Contemporary World," edited by the USSR Academy of Social Sciences, considerable space is devoted to discussion on this question. The revival and development of sociology in our country in recent years has also involved this question. On the other hand, with the deepening of reform in our country and the changes in people's lives, the concept of the "way of life" has also been used often, and there have been disputes over the question of the "bourgeois way of life" in theoretical circles. Under such circumstances, philosophy, which is good at being silent, can no longer remain so. Philosophy should answer the questions raised in the reality of life and should explore questions of universal concern.

What a way of life actually means has lacked an exact definition so far. Some comrades hold that it refers to the totality of various typical forms of people's activities in life, and to the characteristics of how people consume their material and spiritual wealth. To my mind, there is some vagueness in the former view, which fails to strictly differentiate between mode of production and way of life; while the latter is rather general, the "totality of various typical forms of people's activities in life" being but various specific ways of life. As to defining a way of life with their "totality," it at best designates its extension, but fails to reveal its intensity. Also, to define a way of life by some characteristics of consumption lacks due depth.

Production is for livelihood, and social production has continuously provided material and spiritual things for people's livelihood. In a given historical age, what means of subsistence is provided for people, and how people make use of these means of subsistence are definite. Primarily, a way of life includes the essences of the means of subsistence and of the ways people utilize them during a given period. Just as a man in society has to form certain production relations in order to take part in production,

so he has to form certain living relations in order to utilize the means of subsistence. A way of life is the unity of the essences of the means of subsistence, the forms of their utilization, and living relations.

A particular way of life is required for by existence and development of a given society. The superstructure should affirm and safeguard not only a particular mode of production, but also the way of life corresponding to it, so as to ensure harmonious social development. The three kinds of obedience (to father before marriage, to husband after marriage, and to son after the death of husband), the four virtues (morality, proper speech, modest manner, and diligent work), the three cardinal kinds of guiding (ruler guides subject, father guides son, and husband guides wife), and the five constant virtues (benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and fidelity) were all ethical codes in feudal society to utterly safeguard living relations at that time; while in our legal system today, marriage law, the autonomous law for areas inhabited by minority nationalities, the penal code, and so on are regulations in various aspects concerning the way of life in regard to marriage, social ties, and national relations.

A social system should not be regarded merely as the offspring of a production mode or of production relations. Looking at history, we should make an appraisal of the merits and shortcomings regarding the way of life. The autocratic system of feudal society was the offspring of its production mode and of its way of life. When bureaucratic phenomena emerge in our society today, we cannot but attribute them to the faults of some backward ways of life.

In short, the development of social history is the outcome of the mutual reaction between the production mode, the way of life, and the superstructure; and the way of life is an important component part of historical materialism, to which we must attach great attention.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OFFICIAL STRESSES REFORMS

HK110354 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Yan Dongsheng, vice president of Academy of Sciences: "The Academy of Sciences Should Take Still Broader Strides in Its Reform"]

[Text] The "decision" passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a historic document which will surely urge the comrades in all fields, especially the intellectuals, to further emancipate their minds, search for ways of reform, and strive for the building of a socialist economic system with Chinese characteristics and enhancing the development of the social productive forces.

Science and technology plays an important part in the development of the national economy and improving the vitality and the competitive ability of enterprises. The scientific and technological system itself badly needs reform to better serve the development of the national economy, the grand goal set by the 12th Party Congress, and the reform of economic system centering on the cities.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very concerned about and support the reform of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and have proposed clear guiding principles. We must accelerate our reform pace and go all out to encourage and support the research institutions and the scientific and technological personnel to throw themselves into the building of the socialist four modernizations and quickly score more and better academic achievements, while quickly producing more and better qualified personnel.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences must simplify its administration and delegate its powers, delegating small powers while exercising better control over big powers, and tangibly expand the decisionmaking power of the research institutions and enhance their vitality.

At present the Chinese Academy of Sciences should not only concentrate some of its forces on the scientific and technological projects which are of great significance to national construction and the development of science and technology, but also go all out to encourage and support the scientific and technological personnel, in the short term, to engage in directly applicable research work, to make use of their abilities and make more contributions.

Reform of the Chinese Academy of Sciences should also be beneficial in arousing the enthusiasm of all kinds of personnel. We should also gradually implement the contract system and fund system for different kinds of work, using economic levers to support the outstanding and to spur progress. The reward system should be implemented to pay big rewards to those scientific and technological personnel who have made important contributions.

We should have a deep understanding of the "decision" of the 3d plenary session of the 12th Central Committee and carry it out in light of reality in order to change the past dull situation into a vigorous one.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CURBING EVIL PRACTICES

HK120907 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Stop New Evil Practices"]

[Text] The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC has issued a "circular on resolutely correcting evil practices emerging in the new situation," urging party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels to prevent and correct all newly emerging evil practices so as to ensure the smooth reform of the economic structure. This circular, which came just in good time, is of great significance in rectifying the party style and expediting the reform of the economic structure.

Under the guidance of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," people throughout China are now vigorously carrying out reform and are bravely blazing new trails with the aim of furthering economic development and pushing ahead with all other work.

Generally speaking, the reform of the economic structure, as an extremely complicated pioneering task calling for the involvement of the broad masses, is now undergoing a process of trial and error. As our vast number of cadres are not familiar with the new situation, they cannot be expected to carry out reform in a perfect way for the time being and there will inevitably be some loopholes and weak links. Under such circumstances, certain organizations, their staff members, some enterprises, and some institutions have made use of these loopholes and weak links in the course of the reform to seek gain for themselves and their own small groups, thus infringing on the state and the people's interests and raising obstacles to reform. Such practices definitely go counter to the spirit of the "decision," And the reform of the economic structure can never be smoothly carried out if these evil practices are not resolutely checked.

Comrade Chen Yun clearly pointed out: "The reform will never be successful without a fine party style." All the above evil practices emerging in the new situation are in fact a display in a new form of the erroneous thinking of seeking personal gain by making use of one's power. The fundamental cause of these evil practices lies in the fact that some party members have so far failed to thoroughly transform their world outlook. In violation of the party's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, they are seeking gain for themselves and their own units instead of giving first priority

to the interests of the nation and the people. In the interests of their own small groups they will not hesitate to infringe upon the interests of the party and the people; and in their personal interests, they will never balk at endangering the great cause of reform and four modernizations. However, some cadres who are holding leading positions have taken a bureaucratic attitude toward these practices, turning a blind eye and a deaf ear to the situation. As a result, these newly emerging evil practices have failed to be checked and corrected in good time in some places.

Evil practices emerging in new situations must be resolutely checked and seriously dealt with. At the same time, we must also be aware that evil practices will continue to show themselves in new form following the development of the situation. Our party committees at all levels must remind our party members, especially party-member cadres, that they must foster the ideal of wholeheartedly serving the people, take the interests of the nation and the people as the prime consideration, correctly handle the relationship between the individual and the collective and between the part and the whole, have a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the basic guideline and the specific principles laid down in the "decision," act in accordance with these guidelines and principles in production and management, bear in mind what should be done and what should be avoided, enhance economic results by improving management in a proper way, increase economic revenues by strengthening their ability of serving the nation and the people, and guard against violation of the spirit of the decision." It is necessary to resolutely resist and struggle against all newly emerging evil practices, rectify our party style, strengthen party discipline, and carry forward the party's fine tradition and style so as to ensure the smooth reform of the economic structure.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTH CHINA POLICY MEETING HELD

SK260414 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] From 19 to 25 December, the group for inspecting the work of the implementation of policies under the National CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee held a meeting in Tianjin to report on the North China region's implementation of the policies. The meeting relayed and studied the central leading comrades' speeches and their instructions concerning the implementation of policies.

Responsible comrades of the CPPCC committees and the united front work departments of Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Hebei, Beijing, and Tianjin successively reported on their work of implementing the policies, exchanged their experiences in implementing the policies, analyzed current problems in implementing the policies, and studied specific measures for further implementation of the policies.

Comrades who participated in the meeting unanimously held: We have made great achievements in implementing the party's policies on the united front work. However, some problems still exist. The task of implementing the policies is comparatively heavy. From now on, we should continuously strengthen the leadership over the work of implementing the policies, persistently attend to the work in line with the guidelines of the instructions of the central authority, prevent a mood of slackness, and carry out the work thoroughly.

During their stay in Tianjin, Zhang Zaiwang and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee, and Zheng Wanting, secretary general of the municipal CPC Committee, met with the participants. Also meeting with them were vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee Wang Enhui, Zhou Ru, Huang Tifei, and Yang Tianshou and responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the municipal CPC Committee. [Words indistinct]

CSO: 4005/268

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

HK130921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by Liu Jiannong [0491 7003 6593] and Li Shuqing [2621 3412 0615]:
"Establish a Vocational Education System With Characteristics of Our Country"—
passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Actively developing vocational education is one of the important steps in implementing strategic policy of "education facing modernization, facing the world, and facing the future." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, initial recovery and development were achieved concerning vocational education in our country. In 1983, the total number of students studying in the intermediate professional schools, technical schools, and agricultural middle schools reached over 2.8 million, about 30 percent of the total number of students studying at the senior middle school level. A multi-level, multichannel, and multicategory vocational education network has been formed initially in many places.

However, the development of vocational education is still relatively slow, and is not well balanced. It is still difficult to tackle this problem in many localities. In most localities, vocational education is still a weak link when compared with general education. At present, 80 percent of the general senior middle school graduates and 68 percent of the junior middle school graduates have to take up different kinds of jobs without receiving the necessary vocational education. An outstanding problem at present is that the vocational education undertaking is far from meeting the requirements of the flourishing economic situation.

The Causes Underlying the Fact That Vocational Education Cannot Catch Up With the Requirements of the Development of the Economy

From an economic point of view, vocational education emerges and develops with the emergence and development of large scale socialized production. In our country, because the socialized grand production and the social division of labor are not well developed, no great attention has been paid to vocational education for a long time. From a political point of view, in the past, vocational education was regarded as a kind of capitalist "double-track system" under the influence of the erroneous "leftist" ideology. From an ideological point of view, because of the influence of the traditional educational concepts, people regarded general education and entry into universities as the standard way, and regarded the running of vocational education

as something "inferior." In addition, there are also other causes in terms of the general system and the concrete system. Because of the existence of the defect of "eating from the same big pot" in the economic system, some enterprises are not eager enough to enhance the quality of their working personnel. There is a lack of comprehensive planning and unified leadership among various departments: Some educational departments regard vocational education as something that should be done by the economic departments, and the economic departments think just the opposite, and consequently their cooperation is not satisfactory. At present, vocational education is run by some departments, often with the aim of solving the employment problem of the youngsters of their own system, and there is a lack of any concept aimed at enhancing the quality of the working personnel.

At present, the discrepancy between the labor system and the educational system is very evident. In some places, problems concerning the assignment and remuneration of graduates of vocational schools have not been solved systematically. Some vocational schools shoulder the responsibility of assigning their graduates to working posts, but others do not. With regard to the payment system remuneration is often fixed "in strict accordance with qualifications" in disregard of their practical abilities. Furthermore, there is also a very irrational phenomenon: On the one hand, some state-run units have many surplus talented people, and the graduates "under the schools' responsibility of assigning jobs" experience difficulties in getting their jobs, or their jobs have nothing to do with their training; on the other hand, the collective enterprises, and the specialized households and economic combines in rural areas have difficulties in recruiting badly needed talented people to work for them.

The economic system must be reformed, and education must also be reformed. And actively developing vocational education is an important reform. We should have a sense of urgency regarding the development of vocational education, so as to meet the requirements of the new era and the new situation.

General education and vocational education are two equally important systems which link and promote each other. In accordance with the situation of our country and the practical needs, it is our duty to establish a vocational education system with Chinese characteristics that runs parallel with the general education system.

What Is a Vocational Education System With Chinese Characteristics?

We hold that a vocational education system with Chinese characteristics should have the following features:

1. /Various levels./ The multilevel structure of economy, technology, and talent in our country determines that we should have a multilevel vocational education system. It should comprise the junior, intermediate, and senior levels. Vocational education should be established on the basis of the corresponding levels of culture and education. In view of the fact that the cultural level of our people is low and the rural population can only receive universal primary education, vocational education at the junior level should not only be necessary but also should constitute the major proportion. One type at this level is the agricultural junior middle school. A considerable number of junior middle school graduates in cities take up jobs directly after graduation, and some measures should be adopted to provide certain vocational training to these graduates. In

order to compensate for the lack of professional skills of the middle school graduates and to meet the needs of various trades and professions, active efforts are particularly needed at present to develop the intermediate vocational schools, including agricultural and professional senior middle schools, intermediate professional schools, and technical schools. At the same time, selective vocational subjects should be added to the syllabus of the general middle schools. Vocational universities represent the senior level of the vocational education, and this type of schooling is already in existence. It can meet the local needs of senior practical and specialized personnel, and at the same time provide a new channel for furthering the education of some of the senior middle school graduates. The reform measures it adopts, such as charging tuition fees, enrolling non-resident students, and letting graduates seek their own jobs, are good methods to develop higher vocational education where there are insufficient funds.

2. /Various channels./ Because of the restraints on the financial resources of the state, it is impossible for the state to invest in vocational education on a large scale and in a unified way. The state, the collective, and the individuals should all make their own contribution. The vocational education can be run by the educational department, the labor department, the business sector, and by factories, mines, and enterprises as well as by township and town authorities. It can be run by democratic parties, social organizations, and individuals with specialized skills. It can also be run with the assistance of Overseas Chinese and foreign capital. It can be run alone or jointly by various sectors. The key in this respect is the emancipation of the mind and the strengthening of management.

3. /Various forms./ It is not feasible that the same form be adopted for the vocational training of a certain level, but various forms should be adopted to cater for different requirements in training talents. Of course, a clear division of labor should be set for different forms regarding the targets of training, the duration of schooling, and the scope of enrollment. With regard to the duration of schooling, there should be long-term and short-term training as well as full-time, part-work and part-study, and spare-time training. With regard to the form of teaching, there should be lecturing, correspondence tutoring, magazine teaching, and broadcast and television teaching.

4. /Planning./ The economy of our country is a planned commodity economy. It requires that planning should be applied in vocational education. The formulation of a practical vocational education plan, which is incorporated into the comprehensive economic and social development plan, will promote the development of vocational education and avoid blindness in doing things. The implementation of the system of letting graduates seek their own jobs does not mean that we no longer need planning, but it means letting the units employing talents have the opportunity of choosing the most suitable ones for specific purposes. Therefore, it does not affect the policy of training talents in a planned way. However, in mapping out plans, full attention should be paid to meeting the requirements of the development of science and technology, so that planning work can be carried out with scientific foresight. Otherwise, an imbalance between supply and demand in terms of talents will occur.

5. /Local characteristics./ The development of economic construction and education is not balanced in many places of our country, and the needs concerning the use of talents are varied. If a city, a district, or a county can set up its own vocational education system with local characteristics so that talents compatible with local needs can be trained, the initiative of localities in running education will be mobilized and the economic development will be facilitated.

The development of vocational education involves the efforts of many departments such as planning, economy, finance, labor and personnel, and education, and it should be conducted under the unified leadership of the party and the government. According to the practical experiences of various places and the views from different sectors, we think it very necessary to set up vocational education leading organs at various levels--from the central level to the local level. This unified leadership will greatly promote the development of vocational education in our country.

The Labor System and the Educational System Must Be Reformed at the Same Time

The education department, which trains talents and working personnel, and the labor department, which assigns and utilizes talents and working personnel, are both departments serving the economic and social development of the entire country. The education system and the labor system should link and promote each other. Therefore, it is essential to reform the existing labor and education systems actively and in a planned way. "All our reforms must lead to progress in science and technology, to greater initiative on the part of the localities, departments, units and individuals in making effective use of intellectual resources, and must enable our vast numbers of young people as well as workers, peasants, and intellectuals to raise their cultural and technical levels quickly." "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure." Therefore, we should not only reform those educational structures and systems which are incompatible with the requirements regarding labor and employment, but also reform those aspects of the recruiting and personnel system which hamper the development of vocational education and the enhancement of the quality of the labor force. The simultaneous and coordinated operation of these two reforms will facilitate the smooth progress of the reforms, thereby leading to the best results. Therefore, we put forward the following suggestions.

1. /The system of employing people without prior training should be changed to the system of employing people after training, so that vocational education can become a necessary step and a prerequisite for getting a job./

Laws should be enacted on vocational education. It is necessary to set out standards for every work post as well as conditions for employment. Persons without vocational education training are not allowed to take up posts involving technological and management work, which should also apply to persons who have not met the requirements during the training sessions. The quality of the work force should be set as one of the important factors in assessing the standard of enterprises. In reforming the methods of recruiting working personnel,

attention should be paid not only to the cultural examination results, but also to the moral, intellectual, and physical conditions of the candidates, with equal emphasis laid on both culture and technology. Certain types of jobs should be given to those who have passed the tests in respect of professional knowledge or technology, so that those young persons who have obtained vocational education can enjoy priority in getting jobs after going through the necessary examination procedures. As for those types of jobs which need apprentices, these apprentices can be promoted to permanent staff or contract staff only after they have completed their term of apprenticeship and have passed the necessary examinations. As for persons engaged in collective or individual business, the departments in charge should grant them licenses only after they have passed the necessary professional examinations. It is of crucial importance to resolutely overcome malpractices in recruiting workers during tests or technical examinations, to change various kinds of practices of formalism, and to seriously deal with those people who seek private gains by abusing power. Otherwise, selection of the best for employment will become only a slogan without any substance.

2. /A series of reforms should be carried out regarding the system of labor, personnel, and wages./

It is necessary to reform the system of unified assignment of graduates in universities (with the exception of some specializations), intermediate professional schools, and technical schools. The system of recruitment and appointment and the system of contract employment should be gradually implemented, so that the better ones can be given priority in recruitment and recommendation. If the collective enterprises and the specialized households wish to employ graduates from universities and technical schools, they may send in their applications and sign contracts with the relevant educational institutions as well as those graduates who are willing to accept the offer. Remuneration and relevant conditions can be fixed between the employing units and the employed graduates.

The system of wages should be set in such a way that trained persons with higher skills can get higher wages than those without prior training and with lower skills. With regard to those persons who have undergone vocational training, without obtaining the relevant diplomas, and who have become professionals through self-taught methods, the relevant departments should hold unified examinations, and acknowledge their qualifications if they have passed the prescribed examinations. With regard to the fixing of wage grades, wages should be linked to qualifications, but the method of "fixing wage grades in strict accordance with qualifications," should be changed. Assessment should be carried out at regular intervals so that wage grades can be fixed in line with practical experience and contributions.

3. /It is necessary to continue to carry out reforms on the structure and system of education./

The State Council proposed that by 1985 the number of students studying in vocational schools should constitute 40 percent of the total number of students studying at various kinds of schools at the senior middle school level. This target has been reached by a minority of places, but efforts are still to be made to attain this target for the majority of localities. According to the

concrete conditions of our country, the proportion of students studying in vocational schools and in senior middle schools should be one to one, or the former may be a little in excess of the latter. The intermediate professional schools and technical schools should also allow full play to their potentialities, change the system of unified assignment gradually, and expand the number of students enrolled.

At present, the establishment of specializations in the higher normal colleges in our country aims basically to serve general education, which is incompatible with the development of vocational education. In order to train specialized teachers for vocational schools, such colleges should establish vocational education departments or specializations, and some higher education institutes of science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine may establish educational departments or accept the responsibility of training specialized teachers for outside units. Provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions with suitable conditions should establish higher vocational normal institutes.

Furthermore, with respect to higher vocational education, pilot projects should be carried out to establish higher technical colleges to train technical workers (peasants) at a higher level. Their students will be enrolled from among graduates of agricultural, vocational, and technical schools, or those with equal qualifications. The duration of schooling will be 2 to 3 years, and the remuneration of the graduates will not be below the level of those graduated from higher professional colleges. Such a practice can facilitate the consolidation and development of vocational education, and can meet the needs for senior technical workers in the building of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/261

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

OW251029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Article by reporter Zhang Xuequan]

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--The Society for Study of Ideological-Political Education in Institutions of Higher Learning in China was formally established in Shanghai on 23 December. At the inaugural meeting which closed today, a 44-member council was elected. The council then elected Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, as the president of the society.

The main task of the society is to unite all cadres, teachers, scholars, and experts who are doing ideological-political education work in institutions of higher learning for the purpose of studying and discussing the various issues in theory and in practice with regard to ideological education among college students during the new period.

Attending the inaugural meeting were Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Peng Peiyun, vice minister of education; Li Keqiang, alternate secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee; and Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee.

Zeng Delin delivered a speech at the beginning of the inaugural meeting. He said: Under new historical conditions, ideological-political education plays a significant role. Efforts must be made to further strengthen such education. Institutions of higher learning must earnestly study the new situation in the 1980's and the characteristics of the college students. It is necessary to carry forward some fine traditions in the past, overcome the influence of "leftist" ideas, and do away with formalism and unrealistic practices. It is essential to proceed from reality, and creatively study the new situation and solve new problems.

At the meeting, Peng Peiyun emphatically pointed out: Those cadres doing ideological-political work in institutions of higher learning must work hard with a revolutionary drive, improve their style of work, attend the

classes, go to mess halls and student dormitories to become the students' bosom friends, and carry out their ideological-political work even more effectively.

Attending the inaugural meeting of the society were responsible persons of educational departments and bureaus of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and responsible persons of some 80 institutions of higher learning as well as 139 representatives from experts and scholars doing ideological education work.

CSO: 4005/268

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG WENSONG DEFINES EDUCATION REFORM GOALS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 6 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Yang Mingsen [2799 2494 3773]: "Clarify the Goals of Education, Operate According to the Laws of Education"]

[Text] Recently, the Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong [1728 2429 2646] convened the All-China Rural School Work-Study Program Experience Exchange Conference, where he pointed out: In carrying out the education reforms, it is first necessary to clarify the goals of the reforms, and these are to produce more human talent, quickly produce human talent and produce good human talent. The attitude toward education reforms must be positive, and must also be level-headed. Education reforms cannot be separated from social and economic reforms, and also must operate according to the laws of education.

Comrade Zhang Wensong said that the "three directions" [mian xiang] suggested by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are extremely important for carrying out the educational reforms and are a guiding principle with long-range significance. To a great extent, what kind of spiritual makeup, what kind of ideology, and what kind of science, technology and culture levels characterize the new people of the next one or two generations, and whether or not they have creative, innovative human talents all depends on the vigor of the educational workers. Therefore, the goals of the education reforms, to put it briefly, are to produce more human talent, quickly produce human talent and produce good human talent.

Comrade Zhang Wensong pointed out that education reforms cannot be separated from social and economic reforms. The two have mutually supporting functions. Reforms have a general nature and also have a specific nature, and they must be unified dialectically. For example, reforms to the management system and the leadership system have a general nature in that both wish to clarify the division of labor between party and government, simplify the government, relinquish authority and broaden grassroots autonomy. However, there are no similarities between the education reforms and the enterprise reforms and commerce reforms, nor are there any similarities with reforms in the areas of production or transportation, as they have their own laws. Consequently, we must operate according to the laws of education. Educational reform cannot proceed simply from immediate interests, but must consider long-term interests and plan for the future. Education has a long cycle, and the success or failure of the reforms and their influences, unlike those in industrial and

agricultural production cannot be seen so clearly and so quickly. Our reforms must be enthusiastic, but they also must be coldly analytical. We must make the educational reforms which are under the ideological leadership of the "three turnings," be beneficial in stimulating positivism in all areas, including stimulating both central and local positivism stimulating the positivism of the education departments, schools and grassroots cadres, stimulating the positivism of the broad people, especially that of the peasants, and stimulating enthusiasm in all departments, especially that of the broad teachers.

Comrade Zhang Wensong emphasized that the educational reforms must be carried out in an orderly sequence, with planning, gradually and under leadership. The worst thing would be a departure from the path of the educational sequence, and there too many such experiences in the past. No matter in which areas the reforms are carried out, they still must go through the test units, and after experience is gained they must be re-evaluated as to whether or not they can be widely carried out. The experimental units ought to have a free hand, but the broad promotion must be carefully done and moreover must be formulated to suit to the local conditions, be formulated to suit the school conditions, be realistic, and must acknowledge that there are imbalances in various areas of our national development. By no means must there be any arbitrary uniformity or marching in lockstep! The tasks must be performed in a sound fashion with avoidance of duplication. Comrade Zhang Wensong said that the secondary and primary school reforms are not identical with those in higher education, nor are the rural and urban reforms exactly similar. The reforms to the rural education system cannot choose a single model and cannot have arbitrary uniformity. For example, in implementing the school principal responsibility system, it is necessary to consider the issue of the principal's personal qualifications, and the principal must understand education, must know how to operate according to the laws of education, must understand the policy on intellectuals and must understand how to stimulate the enthusiasm of the teachers, and only then can the principal assume the responsibilities. If the appointed people are unsuitable they will not be able to truly assume educational responsibilities.

At the conference, Comrade Zhang Wensong also pointed out that the significance of the rural schools starting up part-work, part-study activities definitely is not limited to certain economic revenues. The part-work, part-study activities have a beneficial influence on the current educational reforms, on universal primary education and on strengthening professional and technical education. We must strive to properly implement part-work, part-study jobs through the complete implementation of of the party's educational policy and the development and reform of education in order to train for the countryside a great many new style, high quality producers and managers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAW EDUCATION DEVELOPMENTS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS DESCRIBED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Developments and Accomplishments in China's Law Education"]

[Text] During the past 35 years, China's education in jurisprudence has followed a circuitous path, but, generally speaking, it has developed and made progress, especially since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Congress. With the concern and leadership of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, higher education in jurisprudence was quickly restored and made rapid developments, and reached previously unattained levels of success.

I

With the victory of the Chinese People's War of Liberation and the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Guomindang state apparatus for oppressing the people was destroyed. After the political power of the people was established, we then successively established the various levels of the people's judicial organs. At that time, the judicial cadres lacked both the quality and strength of numbers needed to respond to the demand for development of their work. In order to train specialized human talent for the judiciary, the Party Central Committee decided in 1949 to establish the Chinese University of Political Science and Law, and in 1950 they established the Chinese New Institute of Law and the Central Committee Cadre Jurisprudence Training Classes. Later, the China Political Science and Law University was used as the foundation upon which to establish the Chinese People's University, which including a political science and law department which began to recruit students. In 1951, they also established the Central Committee Political Science and Law Cadre School to train political science and law department leadership cadres above county level. At the same time, throughout the whole nation, each province, municipality and city successively established jurisprudence cadre training classes for rotational training of a large number of grassroots level cadres.

In 1952, all schools of higher education throughout the country revised their institutes and departments and made a wholesale reform of higher education in law. When the entire country was liberated, all of the 63 schools of higher education established more than 120 departments and programs of political science and law. Most of these schools and institutes were concentrated in several large cities, the arrangements were unsuitable, the political science

and law departments and programs were jumbled and overlapping, the content of the teaching was old and outworn and not at all suitable for the demands of socialist revolution and construction in new China. Consequently, two readjustments were carried out to reduce duplicated professions and reform the old teaching content and methods. After the readjustments, there remained only eight higher education political science and law departments and institutes, namely, the Chinese People's University Department of Politics and Law, the Law Department of the Beijing People's University, the Law Department of Wuhan University, the Judicial Special Course of Northwest (Xibei) University, the Law Department of the Beijing Institute of Politics and Law, the East China (Huadong) Institute of Politics and Law, the South Central (Zhongnan) College of Politics and Law and the Southwest (Xinan) College of Politics and Law.

In 1953, China entered its era of planned economic construction. In order to respond to the needs of the party and state for the general line and general tasks in the period of transition, in May of 1954, under the leadership of the Government Administration Council Politics and Law Commission, the Ministry of Higher Education convened an All-China Politics and Law Education Conference. This conference summed up the experiences of previous law education, defined the guiding principles and tasks of law education, clarified the training goals and educational system for the political science and law colleges, formulated a unified educational plan for the political science and law colleges and, moreover, reestablished the law departments of Beijing University, Fudan University and Northwest University.

By the end of the First Five Year Plan in 1957, the law education organizations under the Central Committee had already reached a total of 18, with plans for 4 cadre schools, all listed as follows: The Central Committee Political Science and Law Cadre School, the South Central Political Science and Law Cadre School, the Northeast Branch Campus and the Northwest Branch Campus of the Central Political Science and Law Cadre School; 4 political science and Law colleges: the Beijing Political Science and Law College, the East China Political Science and Law College, the South Central Political Science and Law College, and the Southwest Political Science and Law College; 6 university law departments: the law departments of Beijing University, the Chinese People's University, the Northeast Peoples's University, Wuhan University, Fudan University and Southwest University; 3 law schools: the Shanghai School of Law, the Chongqing School of Law, and the Jinan School of Law. There has been a gradual yearly increase of student enrollment in higher education law courses; in 1953, 1,175 students were enrolled, while in 1956 this had risen to an enrollment of 2,516 students, 1.9 percent of the total national enrollment of students in higher education. In 1957, the number of students enrolled in political science and law colleges reached 6,152 students, 1.4 percent of the total number of students in the nation's institutions of higher education. During the same period, 263 graduate students were trained and over 80 students were sent abroad for study. The teacher ranks grew stronger day by day. At the end of 1957, the nation's 17 political science and law institutes, colleges and departments had a total faculty of 1,320 people, including 958 professional teachers, which basically filled the need for teachers.

In July of 1957, the All-China Political Science and Law Colleges Conference on the Examination and Approval of the Outline for Law Education pointed out that it was necessary to sincerely carry out a policy to link theory with practice, strengthen research into domestic issues, strengthen the practical content of lectures, carry out timely educational and scientific research, and gradually establish a scientific legal system in China. However, because there then was inadequate understanding of the importance of constructing a legal system and because of the influences of mistaken "leftist" thought, the development of law education suffered some setbacks. Not until after the promulgation of the "Sixty Articles on Higher Education" in 1962 and the All-China Political Science and Law Education Conference in 1963 was there any recovery.

During the ten years of chaos, higher education in law was seriously damaged. The Beijing, East China, Southwest and South Central colleges of political science and law were shut down and for 10 years did not enroll students. Of three university departments of law, one was closed and the other two both stopped enrolling students for seven or eight years. As for all levels of political science and law cadre schools and cadre judicial training classes, all were eliminated, except for individual cadre schools which retained the course titles.

II

In 1976, the victorious smashing of the Jiang Qing anti-revolutionary clique allowed our nation to enter into a new period of historical developments. This was especially true of the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Committee which restored order from chaos and produced the strategic policy of transferring the work emphasis to the construction of socialist modernization, with the result that construction of our socialist democracy and legal system was greatly strengthened and law education was quickly restored and developed.

In 1978, the four law colleges of the Southwest, Beijing, the Northwest and East China universities and the Law Department of the Chinese People's University were successively reestablished and began to enroll students again. Starting in 1979, the Ministry of Education successively gave permission for the establishment of law professions and law departments at over 20 universities, such as Nanjing University and Wuhan University. In 1983, it also gave permission to use the Beijing College of Law as the foundation for establishing the China University of Law, and also gave permission for the reestablishment of the South Central College of Law. By the end of 1983, the whole country already had 63 full-time, higher education political science and law colleges, schools and departments, a more than two-fold increase over the historical all-time high reached in 1957. There now are more than 14,300 enrolled students, a 1.3 fold increase over the high point reached in 1957, and the number of enrolled students is 1.2 percent of the total national student enrollment. In the last two years, the political science and law colleges and schools have already given the state more than 5,100 graduates in this discipline, and moreover have also trained here in China some people with the master of law degree. In addition, most recently, each province and municipality has established a political science and law school (Yunnan), with a current enrollment of 101 students, 13 judicial schools and two law classes, which have trained more than 1,200 law graduates of polytechnic schools, and they now have over 2,300 students enrolled in the schools.

There also were initial developments in the diversity of forms in higher education in law. According to incomplete statistics, throughout the whole nation, there already are 13 university branches and professional colleges which have obtained Ministry of Education permission to offer professional law classes or university and college classes in law, and these already have an enrollment of over 1,600 students. Spare-time education, which had been completely eliminated has also made developments. By the end of 1983, all of the country's correspondence courses in law professions had enrolled more than 48,300 students, TV University enrollment exceeded 6,400 students, and night college and professional school enrollment was 6,817 students. There are 74,900 students who are engaging in self-study for the examinations. The law courses of the TV University, night colleges and professional schools already have 1,372 graduates and the Southwest University and East China University political science and law schools this year reached a total of 925 graduates.

In the area of cadre judicial training, there is unified leadership, grade level management and the gradual establishment of a training system on the central, provincial and local levels. By the end of 1983, each province, municipality and autonomous region had already established 23 political science and law cadre schools, and the local and municipal levels had already formed 76 political science and law cadre schools or cadre training classes. Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Committee, over 160,000 judicial cadres have already attended at the various levels of political science and law cadre schools or have had rotational training in cadre training classes. At this time, the party central committee and some provincial, municipal and autonomous region political science and law cadre training work has already started to shift from short rotational training to regular training.

In order to accelerate the pace of political science and law education and cadre training and improve the quality of higher education, in recent years, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education placed great importance on constructing the teacher ranks. By the end of 1983, 2,305 teachers in higher education political science and law colleges, schools and departments had already been trained, including over 1,800 professional law teachers, approximately a one-fold increase over 1957. There are 216 teachers of law in secondary law schools. Political science and law cadre schools on all levels have over 800 teachers. In recent years, the Ministry of Justice delegated the political science and law colleges to conduct advanced classes throughout the country for teachers of political science and law and the Ministry of Justice delegated the key universities to conduct teacher training classes, and these have already trained over 800 teachers. The Central Committee Political Science and Law Cadre School has already conducted 1,200 person-time teacher training sessions.

Simultaneous with strengthening the teacher ranks in law, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education organized the country's superior human talent in law and established a law teaching materials editorial board which in a very short time edited two sets of law teaching materials. One set is teaching materials used by higher education law schools and consists of 13 sections along with 10 sections of research materials, all with a total of over 16 hundred thousand characters. The other set consists of simplified teaching materials for cadre training, with 15 sections and nearly 200,000

characters. These two sets of teaching materials basically answer the urgent needs of higher education schools, cadre training and middle school education, and provide the essential conditions for developing law education.

III

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "Education must turn toward modernization, the world and the future." This is the strategic policy for the educational line and it clarifies the direction of development of law education in China during the new period.

Although China has made great developments in law education in these few years, we still are unable to provide for our needs in economic construction, which is the focal point of socialist modernization. In terms of the entire educational system, law education still is the short line and moreover is the weak line, and, at present, the annual law graduates can satisfy only a small percentage of the needs of the Ministry of Justice. Following the development of economic construction and the strengthening of construction of the legal system, the whole country will require a great many law professionals, so we ought to strengthen the training of judicial training cadres already on the job. At the beginning of this year, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education convened an All-China Higher Education Law Education Conference which pointed out that in the future the development of law education ought to carry out Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directive concerning the three directions [mianxiang 7240 0686], proceed according to the needs of constructing modernization and constructing a system of laws, work within the possibilities of our nation's financial strength and number of teachers, follow the principle of combining positive development with high quality, emphasize the correct operation of the general law schools and cadre schools, actively develop multi-level administration, diverse standards and diverse forms of law education, and quickly develop a law education system with a logical arrangement, a coordinated proportion of administrative levels, which is well-rounded both scientifically and professionally, which basically fills actual needs and has a distinctive Chinese character. We moreover must prepare the necessary conditions for training a great number of law professionals for a flourishing economy in the 1990's.

Looking to the future, our prospects are bright. Under the leadership of the party and the government, let us be united and consistent, struggle arduously, vigorously reform, and make progressive developments in order to make new contributions to the development of our country's law education.

11582
CSO: 4005/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHER QUALIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Wu Meng [2976 5492]: "Conference on Teachers' Qualifications in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] In order to strengthen construction of teachers' qualifications in the institutions of higher learning, the Ministry of Education entrusted the bureaus of higher learning in the 4 provinces and municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Liaoning to convene in Dalian during the last 10 days of September the "1984 Conference on Teachers Qualification Administration". The conference was conducted under the guiding ideology of "summing up history, drawing on foreign experience, facing toward the future, practical leadership and united theory and practice" in taking up in their studies and discussions such issues as the structure of teachers' qualifications and teacher exchanges. Their studies and discussions achieved positive results.

For a long time there has been a lack of theoretical study of the issue of building the ranks of higher education teachers in China, and there have been flaws in the work. At present, the serious problems in the teacher ranks are a lopsided structure, incorrect ratios and ageing. In order to achieve a rational structure, promote the exchange of human talent, the representatives believe that there ought to be quotas placed on promotions to higher positions and that these quotas should be matched with developments in education and with the laws governing development of human talent. Teacher promotions should have both long-term and short-term planning, and limits should be placed on the annual promotions for each school. At this time, the teacher ranks have a somewhat low ratio of higher titles, so effective steps should be taken to gradually remedy this. The representatives recommend that qualified schools ought to quickly implement a system of using graduate students as teaching assistants.

The representatives believe that in order to improve the quality of the higher education teacher ranks there ought to be improved work in strengthening teacher training, with emphasis on training young and middle-aged academic leaders; there should be strengthened training of young teachers in basic theory and professional knowledge, and improvement of their abilities to perform scientific research work and absorb new knowledge. In the future, when higher education schools replenish the young teachers, they should gradually increase the ratio of graduate students; effective measures should be taken to train a group of young teachers with doctorates or with post-doctoral training to quickly establish a group of young academic leaders who can respond to the demands of developing higher education affairs in the 1990's.

The representatives believe that we ought to improve our understanding of the exchange of human talent in response to the laws of maturation of human talent and the needs in scientific and technological development. In addition to the strengthening of ideological work in the schools, the necessary policies ought to be adopted in order to promote a rational exchange of human talent.

This Conference on Higher Education Teacher Qualification Administration is the first since the founding of the nation, and it brought the administrative cadres and the professional academicians together to conduct research and to discuss and debate a few major issues in teacher administration; they carried out quantitative and qualitative analyses of the structure of the teacher ranks; and they moreover constructed a logical mathematical model of the teacher structure with which to conduct preliminary discussions. In the future, this will have major significance for strengthening construction of the teacher ranks and in conducting research on higher education.

11582

CSO: 4005/148

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EXPERIMENTAL 'POST-DOCTORAL' SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Wang Yougong [3769 0645 1872]: "China Initiates Experimental 'Post-Doctoral' Training System"]

[Text] In the last ten days of October, three youths who not long before received domestic or foreign doctoral degrees accepted offers from the Chinese Academy of Science Theoretical Physics Institute to assume "post-doctoral" research tasks.

The "post-doctoral" system is a major path which the world's scientifically advanced nations have used for many years to effectively train high level scientific and technical human talent. Foreign experiences clearly show that inviting Ph.D. youths to go to some institutes or universities which have relatively high standards, have lively academic thought and relatively good conditions where they perform "post-doctoral" research under the guidance of scientists of the previous generation and where they have contacts with many scholars and perform a variety of tasks will effectively raise their ability to solve difficult scientific problems and also promotes the flow of human talent. Consequently, a number of specialized scholars from the Institute of Theoretical Physics have suggested that China should carry out a 'post-doctoral' system. When the renowned US physicist Li Zhengdao [2621 2398 6670] came to China this May, he also offered this suggestion. The central committee leadership comrades believe that this is an important suggestion for perfecting our system for training science and technology personnel. The country's concerned departments also gave this suggestion their positive support and decided to first select 20 units as "post-doctoral" research sites.

The "Post-Doctoral Regulations" formulated by the Institute of Theoretical Physics stipulate as follows: All those who have not yet reached the age of 40 and who have recently obtained the Ph.D. degree in China, with the recommendations from two assistant researchers (or persons of comparable status), and after examination and consideration by the academic committee can sign "post doctoral" contracts with this Institute. In order to avoid such problems as "inbreeding" and narrowness in academic training, promote "hybrid superiority," and stimulate mobility of human talent the regulations prohibit the solicitation from this institute of this year's Ph.D. graduates. Science and technology personnel who are engaged in "post doctoral" research are engaged for a period of two years and after fulfilment of this period they are not permitted to continue working at that institute but can accept a position at another "post-doctoral" training unit or they can use the institute for recommendations to outside units for employment. The rules also stipulate the academic and living compensation that "post-doctoral" personnel receive as assistant researchers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS SPEAK ON CHINA'S PATENT LAW

HK220632 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1332 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Huang Kunyi, director of the State Patent Bureau of China, and Fang Yangchun, director of the Patent Agency of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, were invited to make speeches on China's patent law at the Excelsior Hotel today. Over 300 people from the legal circles of Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, and West Germany attended the meeting.

China's first patent law was promulgated last March and will come into force on 1 April 1985. Huang Kunyi pointed out: It took 5 years to draw up this patent law. During these 5 years the workers in the State Patent Bureau of China carried out extensive investigation and study, made inspection tours to more than 10 countries, studied the patent laws of over 30 countries and six times solicited the opinions of the various departments and areas in China.

He also said: At a meeting of the NPC Standing Committee last November, it was decided that China would become a participant in the "International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property," and thus China will soon become a formal participant in the Paris convention. By so doing, China has fully shown to the whole world that it will undertake its international duty to protect industrial property and will provide legal protection for technological and economic exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries in the world.

Huang Kunyi also spoke on the nature and tasks of China's patent law, what the law protects, the way to protect patent rights, the implementation of the patent law, and China's patent work system.

Concerning the nature and tasks of China's patent law, Huang Kunyi pointed out: Like the patent laws of all other countries in the world, China's patent law is a law concerning foreign nationals as well as a domestic law. In the process of drawing up the law, attention was paid to usual practices followed all over the world, such as the principles stipulated in the "International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property" on treatment of nationals, right of priority, and independence of patents. These principles are fully embodied in China's patent law.

China's patent law stipulates: "When a foreign national or enterprise, or any other foreign organization who or which has no permanent residence of office in China, applies for a patent in China, the matter will be handled in accordance with this law and in light of the agreements signed between China and the country which the foreigner or organization belongs to, in light of the international treaties that both countries are participants to, or in light of the principle of mutual benefit."

Concerning what the patent law protects, Huang Kunyi said: China's patent law protects three kinds of patent rights, namely, invention, new patterns of application and outward designs.

In his speech, Fang Yangchun pointed out: Patent systems have several hundred years of history in the world, but the establishment of a modern patent system in China is still a brand new undertaking. He stated that the work system of China's patent agency roughly can be divided up into two parts--domestic agency and an agency concerning foreigners. The handling of applications for patents concerning foreigners should be entrusted to the patent agency organizations assigned by China. Now there are three such organizations: the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, the China Patent Agency (Hong Kong) Company Limited, and the Shanghai Patent Office.

This meeting on China's patent law was sponsored by the China Patent Agency (Hong Kong) Company Limited. Tomorrow there will be a get-together in which the speakers will answer questions on China's patent law that will be put forward by the audience.

CSO: 4005/270

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS EXPLAIN PATENT LAW IN HONG KONG

OW231254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--Huang Kunyi, director of the China Patent Bureau, and Fang Yangchun, head of the Patent Agency of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, were invited on 19 December to explain China's patent law at the Yidong Hotel in Hong Kong. Attending the report meeting were 300 personages of the legal circles in Hong Kong and Macao, including legal personages from Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany who had made a special trip to Hong Kong to hear the lectures.

At the report meeting, Huang Kunyi said: The meeting of the Standing Committee of the NPC that was held this November decided that China would join the "Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property Rights." China will soon become an official member of the Paris Union. China is therefore indicating to the whole world that it will carry out its international commitment to protect industrial property rights and that it will provide legal protection for technical and economic exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries of the world.

After this, he introduced the nature and tasks of China's patent law, the object of its protection, the protection of patent rights, the implementation of patents, and the work of patent departments in China.

In his report Fang Yangchun told the participants: The China Council for Promotion of International Trade has begun to apply for foreign patents on behalf of Chinese units and individuals. The council has also begun to accept applications on behalf of foreign applicants. These applications will be submitted to the China Patent Bureau as soon as the Chinese patent law goes into effect on 1 April 1985.

The report meeting on China's patent law was sponsored by the China Patent Agent Company, Ltd, Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/270

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TAIWAN STUDIES HEAD ON HONG KONG, REUNIFICATION

OW211515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Kan Nianyi, head of the Institute of Taiwan Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said here today the basic principle and spirit of "one country, two systems" not only applies to Hong Kong but also to Taiwan.

"The smooth settlement of the question of Hong Kong will surely give an impetus to the reunification of the motherland," Kan said in an interview with XINHUA.

He said the official signing of the Sino-British joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong shows that the concept of "one country, two systems," put forward by the Chinese Government, is mindful of history and reality, and is also reasonable and practical.

Since China and Britain can reach an agreement through negotiations, the Chinese on both sides of the straits will be able to negotiate much more easily.

On the basis of the concept of "one country, two systems," he said, it is feasible to realize the peaceful reunification of the country.

Kan held that the idea conforms to the fundamental interests of the state and also to the common aspirations of the people in Taiwan and on the mainland, as well as overseas Chinese.

To apply this idea to the realization of the reunification of the motherland will be beneficial to the stability and development of Taiwan, and also to the prosperity of the Chinese nation.

To this end, he said, it is imperative to realize national unity. The implementation of "one country, two systems" will contribute to further improvement of Sino-American relations, to the development of the economics of the Asian and Pacific regions as well as the rest of the world, and also to safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and in other parts of the world.

CSO: 4000/068

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE TRANSFERS TECHNOLOGY TO CIVILIAN USE

OW132331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 13 Dec 84

[By reporter Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--A kind of instrument to measure winds was needed for carrying out China's first Antarctic survey and a certain Air Force research institute volunteered to transfer this technology which they had just gained from their scientific and technological research. At this moment, the device developed and made by the institute, a new type of theodolite capable of automatically calculating wind measurement is on its way to Antarctica aboard the surveyship.

Believing themselves duty-bound to support the country in its drive for the four modernizations, the various research institutes of the Air Force have made more than 240 transfers (times) of scientific and technological research results and technical services to various localities in the past few years. When the Liaoning Provincial Textile Industry Research Institute was studying a new technology of shuttleless weaving, it encountered a problem in controlling air pressure. An Air Force research institute diverted the technical forces and equipment needed to support them in tackling the problem, which was soon solved. That led to success in the research. Now the technology has been put to use in production and the economic results have increased.

The various Air Force institutes have also sent their science research personnel to the local factories and research departments where they offer technical services, give technical lectures, and popularize the new results of their own scientific research.

CSO: 4005/261

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COLLEGE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY--A national society for ideological and political education in institutes of higher learning was inaugurated in Shanghai on 20 December. Vice Education Minister Peng Peiyun, Deputy Director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department Peng Delin, and Second Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Hu Lijiao attended the inaugural meeting. The society is a people's academic organization dedicated to the study and discussion on the special characteristics of the thinking of the students of schools of higher learning of the contemporary time, the content and method of their ideological and political education, and the direction of the education on communist ideology. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 84]

POLITICAL THEORY JOURNAL--The PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATION JOURNAL, run by the CPPCC National Committee, will be changed from a weekly into a biweekly, beginning on 1 January 1985. At the same time, it will be available in Hong Kong, Aomen, and overseas. The journal will continue to use the party's theory and policy of united front work to unite, educate, and influence people with whom the CPPCC comes in contact. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0856 GMT 18 Dec 84]

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ENCYCLOPAEDIA--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--The two-volume CHINESE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, the first specialized encyclopaedia published in new China, is scheduled to be published soon, one volume this month, and the other next February. The informative, interesting, and readable reference book gives a systematic account of the development of China's business administration, and the theory, knowledge, and method of scientific business administration at home and abroad. The encyclopaedia is edited and written by 800 experts, scholars, and business administrators in various departments and regions of the country, under the sponsorship of the Chinese Association of Business Administration, with the approval of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Economic Commission. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 14 Dec 84]

EXIT APPLICATION EASED--According to a leading member of the Exit-Entry Control Bureau under the Ministry of Public Security, Chinese citizens applying for exit permits for private business will no longer have to wait for an extended period for a reply from the public security departments.

Their applications for exit permits will be accurately answered within 2 months. Urgent applications with legitimate reasons will be handled promptly. This is a measure adopted by the Ministry of Public Security to ease conditions for private business exit permits. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 84]

TELEVISION SETS OUTPUT--China's present monthly TV set output is twice the 1978 yearly total. In particular, the monthly color TV output is 43 times the yearly total of 1978. The 1984 TV output plan was fulfilled in October. In November, another 1,069,000 TV sets were produced. The total TV set output in the first 11 months was over 8.9 million, 50 percent over the same period last year. Of this total, over 1.1 million were color TV sets, equaling the combined total of the previous 6 years. In the 20 years from 1958 to 1978, some 517,000 TV sets were produced, including 3,800 color TV sets. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 15 Dec 84]

MORE SHIPPING HOUSEHOLDS--Chongqing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--More than 480,000 Chinese people are now engaged in private water transportation, according to a national meeting on shipping which just closed here. They operate 230,000 boats displacing a total of 2.91 million tons, up from 1.87 million tons in 1983. The vessels carried 40 percent of China's inland river cargo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 12 Dec 84]

JET-ENGINE FLAME STABILIZER--Gao Ge, 39, a post-graduate student of Beijing Aeronautical Institute, successfully developed the "Dune-in-Vortex Jet-Engine Flame Stabilizer," solving a longstanding international problem of stabilizing the jet-engine flame. He and his tutor, Ning Huang, have been honored with the State Invention Award, First Class. Assigned in 1968 to the power generation plant of the Mangya Mine [not specified] in Qinghai Province, located west of the Gobi, Gao Ge observed a phenomenon that the shape of dunes there always remained the same, no matter how strong the wind blew. He has had this phenomenon in his mind ever since, and this inspired him to delve into the study of how to stabilize the jet-engine flame. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 18 Dec 84]

NATIONAL MEDICAL METHODOLOGY SYMPOSIUM--The Second National Symposium on Medical Methodology, which was jointly sponsored by the China Society for Dialectics of Nature, YIXUE YU ZHIXUE [MEDICINE AND PHILOSOPHY] magazine, the Jiangxi Society for Dialectics of Nature, and the Jiangxi Medical Society, recently ended in Nanchang. More than 100 experts, professors, and scholars from 20 provinces and municipalities attended the symposium. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 84]

CPPCC MEMBER HONORED--Zhengzhou, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Rong Yude, member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, died of illness in Zhengzhou, after failing to respond to medical treatment, on 11 December 1984 at the

age of 70. A memorial meeting for Comrade Rong Yude was held in Zhengzhou City, Henan on 18 December. Wreaths were sent from Hu Juewen, Yang Jingren, Rong Yiren, Hu Ziang, Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, and He Zhukang, as well as the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Henan provincial party, government, and army leaders Liu Jie, He Zhukang, and others attended the memorial meeting. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 19 Dec 84]

JOURNALIST SOCIETY IN SHANDONG--The China Federation of Journalists Society, a national academic organization with study of journalism as its main task, was officially established in Yantai City, Shandong Province, on 6 December. The leading organ of the federation was elected. Hu Jiwei, president of the Shoudu Journalist Society, serves as president and (Dai Fang), vice president of the Shoudu Journalist Society; Ma Da, president of the Shanghai Journalist Society; Wu Youheng, president of the Guangdong Journalist Society; and (Qian Xinbo), deputy director of the Institute of Journalism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, serve as vice presidents. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84 SK]

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR STUDENTS--The CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Education recently promulgated "Some Regulations on the Participation in Productive Labor by Students of Institutions of Higher Learning." These regulations require students of institutions of higher learning to participate in productive labor for an average of 2 weeks each and every academic year. The time required for students of these institutions' specialities or special courses to take part in productive labor may be increased or decreased according to actual conditions, the regulations point out. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 84]

JI HONGCHANG HONORED--On 24 November the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government held a ceremony to solemnly commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of national hero and martyr Ji Hongchang. Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote inscription for a tablet commemorating martyr Ji Hongchang. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the title of an autograph book compiled by the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the sacrifice of General Ji Hongchang. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 24 Nov 84]

VICE SPORTS MINISTER--Zhenzhou, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Yuan Weimin [5913 0251 3046], former head coach of the state women's volleyball team, has been appointed to be vice minister in charge of the State Physical Cultural and Sports Commission. The committee of coaches of women's volleyball teams under the Chinese Volleyball Association 's been holding an enlarged meeting in Zhengzhou to nominate a new head coach to replace Yuan Weimin. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 14 Dec 84 OW]

EAST REGION

BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS JIANGXI COMMENDATION MEETING

OW170518 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial Meeting to commend the advanced collectives and persons in activities to promote civility and courtesy with "five stresses," "four beauties," and "three loves" successfully ended in Nanchang this afternoon. The meeting named 14 civilized units and commended 105 civilized units, 142 advanced collectives, and 154 advanced persons. The provincial party, government, and military leading comrades issued awards to the advanced collectives and persons.

The provincial party, government, and military leading comrades present at the closing ceremony were Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Ni Xiance, Bai Yongchun, Wang Baotian, Wan Shaofen, Zhang Yuqing, Liu Bin, Xu Zhaolin, Li Huafeng, and Dong Chao. (Li Tuanhua), representative of the Central Commission for the activities to promote "five stresses," "four beauties," and "three loves," and Cao Punan, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou Military Region, were also present at the closing ceremony of the meeting.

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and governor of the Provincial Government, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: The decision on reform of the economic structure approved by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has set a new and still higher demand for the construction of spiritual civilization, which means to publicize and advocate the "five stresses," "four beauties," and "three loves" by firmly grasping the construction of spiritual civilization; strive to form in the whole society a civilized, healthy, and scientific lifestyle adapted to reform of the economic structure, the development of the forces of production and the requirements for social progress; and discard those backward, ignorant, and rotten things so as to guarantee the promotion of China's modernization always on the correct socialist road.

During the period of the meeting, representatives seriously studied the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, reviewed the results of Jiangxi's activities to promote the "five stresses," "four beauties," and "three loves" achieved in the past few years, summed up and exchanged the experience of promoting spiritual civilization, visited the advanced units which promoted spiritual civilization, and studied and planned the task to be fulfilled in future.

CSO: 4005/255

EAST REGION

ANHUI TO HOLD PARTY CONGRESS

OW181451 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] The 17th plenary meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee ended its 2-day session in Hefei on 17 December. The meeting, presided over by Comrade Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the committee, decided that the Fourth Anhui Provincial Party Congress be convened in Hefei on 22 December.

Attending the plenary meeting were 36 members and 8 alternate members of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee. On behalf of this committee, Comrade Shi Junjie, the committee's deputy secretary, made a report on preparations for the Fourth Anhui Provincial Party Congress.

The participants conscientiously studied and discussed the work report--discussion scripts--about the Fourth Provincial Party Congress and the draft resolution convening that congress. It deliberated and passed the work report to be presented to the forthcoming congress and the resolution on convening it.

The meeting called on party organizations at all levels, party members, cadres, and the people of all nationalities throughout the province to get united, work hard, and make new contributions to the socialist modernization under the guidance of the resolutions of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/255

ANHUI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW241235 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee ended yesterday.

Acting on a proposal made by Governor Wang Yuzhao in his report, the meeting approved the resignation of Su Hua and Hong Kong as vice governors of the Anhui Provincial People's Government, which would subsequently be conveyed to the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress for confirmation. The meeting also decided to appoint (Zhang Dawei) and (Zhao Ming) as vice governors of the provincial people's government. The meeting further approved Comrade (Zeng Zhaosheng's) resignation as member of the provincial people's congress standing committee and approved other appointments and removals.

The meeting participants seriously discussed and adopted measures proposed by the provincial people's congress standing committee to maintain contact with provincial people's congress deputies. It discussed and adopted experimental measures for environmental sanitation and noise control in Hefei City and also decided on other matters.

The meeting held a plenary session yesterday morning, at which Secretary General (Hu Jiaonong) gave an explanation on revised measures for keeping in contact with provincial people's congress deputies. (Tian Mei), vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee, made a report on the examination of experimental measures for environmental sanitation and noise control in Hefei City. The meeting later unanimously adopted the above measures.

The meeting discussed and adopted the decision of the provincial people's congress standing committee on setting a time limit in handling criminal cases in Jinzhai and other counties and the standing committee's decision on stopping the collection of funds for key capital construction projects in energy development, transport, and water conservancy.

Provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairmen attending the meeting were Huang Yan, Su Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Chao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou.

Present as observers were responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, departments and eight cities directly under the provincial authority, and of some county people's congress standing committees.

CSO: 4005/271

EAST REGION

JIANGSU HOLDS 7TH PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

OW160418 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Nanjing Great Hall of the People was permeated with an atmosphere of unity for victory this morning. A golden party emblem hung at the center of the rostrum and on each side of the rostrum were 10 red banners. Flowers were set out around the rostrum. Facing the rostrum were eye-catching slogans: Continue To Liberate Our Thinking and Speed up the Pace of Reform; Struggle Hard for the Realization of the General Tasks Set by the 12th National Party Congress.

To the majestic strains of the Internationale, the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress opened ceremoniously at 0830 this morning. A total of 875 delegates and 30 observers are to attend the congress. They include cadres at various levels from all fronts, professional people, model workers, and commanders and fighters of various PLA units. Female comrades account for 18.6 percent of the delegates and the average age of delegates is 44. Among the delegates, people with educations at the level of senior middle school or higher account for 76.2 percent and people with college educations or higher account for 43.5 percent. Attending today's meeting were 820 delegates.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Presidium attending today's meeting were Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Jin Xun, Luo Yunlai, (Ye Dewang), Sun Jiazheng, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, and Xing Bai.

Attending the meeting on invitation and sitting at the rostrum were members of the Central Advisory Commission in Nanjing and veteran comrades who had assumed principal leading posts in Jiangsu including Jiang Weiqing, Liu Shunyu, Hui Yuyu, and Guan Wenwei; (Wang Ruojie), responsible comrade of the Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Jiangsu; and principal responsible comrades of various democratic parties in Jiangsu and nonparty personages including Wu Yifang, Liu Shuxun, Chen Minzhi, Gao Juefu, Chen Suiheng, (Han Hongzhi), Cheng Bingwen, and Ding Guangxun.

Comrade Shen Daren presided over the meeting and delivered an opening speech. He said: [Begin recording] I now declare the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress open. [applause] The main items on the agenda of this congress include:

1. Examining and approving the report on the work of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee;

2. Examining and approving the report on the work of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee;

3. Electing the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. [end recording]

A letter of greetings from the party committee of the Nanjing Military Region was read at the meeting.

Amid warm applause, Comrade Han Peixin made a work report to the congress:

[Begin recording] Delegates, Comrades: I will now make a work report to this congress on behalf of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee. Please examine it. [end recording]

The work report is divided into four parts.

1. Summing up the historical experience and continue to stride forward.
2. Striving to realize the general tasks and goal of the party and speeding up economic and social development in this province.
3. Conscientiously implementing the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and effectively stepping up the reform of the economic structure.
4. Strengthening the party's building in the new period and ensuring the successful implementation of the party's general tasks.

In his report, Comrade Han Peixin set forth the general goals for economic and social development in the province. He pointed out: It is imperative to firmly and creatively implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and do a good job in systematically and wholly implementing the reform of the economic structure.

He called on the delegates to build party organizations at various levels into strong centers for uniting and leading the broad masses to create a new situation in promoting socialist modernization.

In conclusion, Comrade Han Peixin said in his report: [begin recording] Party organizations at various levels in the whole province and all party members must firmly respond to the call of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, liberate their thinking, heighten their spirit, firmly stand in the forefront of making progress in our era, dare to create new things, carry out reform and advance courageously for the economic progress of our country and the realization of the party's general tasks and goal in the new historical period. [applause] [end recording]

At today's meeting, Comrade Xing Bai also made a work report on behalf of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee.

EAST REGION

JIANGSU PARTY CONGRESS PRESIDIUH HOLDS MEETING

OW170234 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] The presidium of the seventh provincial party congress held its second meeting this afternoon.

The agenda of the meeting was as follows:

1. Discussing and adopting draft regulations on elections to be held by the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress; and
2. Discussing the namelists of candidates for members and alternate members of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and members of its advisory and discipline inspection commissions.

Shen Daren presided over today's meeting and gave explanations on the age and educational structures of such candidates.

At the meeting, members of the presidium fully expressed their opinions according to the agenda. The draft regulations on elections and the suggested namelists of candidates will be submitted to delegates attending the congress for consultation and discussion.

CSO: 4005/255

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CONVENES RURAL POLYTECHNIC SECONDARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Ju Qingfa [7263 1987 4099] and Tian Jianguo [3944 1696 0948]: "Shandong Conference on Developing Rural Polytechnic Secondary Education"]

[Text] From 12 through 16 August, the Shandong Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government convened an All-Province Education Work Conference which emphasized research to accelerate the development of rural polytechnic secondary education.

Energetic development of rural polytechnic secondary education requires reliance upon the countryside to raise funds to defray the expense. This was the main issue confronted at this conference. The conference pointed out that the fund raising requirements are to be determined by the actual needs for properly operating the rural polytechnic schools and the level of economic development in each area. The usual expenses in the various rural polytechnic middle schools have temporarily been set at 400 yuan per student, and basic construction fund raising has provisionally been established at 20 square meters per student, and the standards established by the province will determine the allocation of all implements along with the related academic equipment, physical education equipment, and library materials. The method for raising money is to take the county as the unit, and have the county government annually fix the amount according to the actual needs and then distribute the funds to the townships. The township and village governments are responsible for fund raising, and the funds they raise are transmitted to the county financial administration, where they are given unified management and application.

The conference believes that building a stable, qualified professional teacher rank is the key to developing and properly operating rural polytechnic education. At present, throughout the whole province there are great gaps in the professional teacher ranks, and the basic path toward resolution of this problem is to establish a higher education system for polytechnic teacher education. The concrete actions are as follows: the teacher colleges will increase the number of professions, readjust the departments and courses and expand the teaching content of some departments and courses; the agriculture, forestry, industry, finance and economics and art colleges will augment the teacher training professions or individually establish professional colleges;

develop district and city higher education and train professional teachers. Students of the above mentioned professions ought to receive the same compensation as students in teachers' colleges. In order to guarantee the stability of the teacher ranks, the rural polytechnic middle school professional teachers' wages and compensation, promotions, titles and valuations ought to be superior to those of the equivalent rural science and technical personnel. At the sub-county level, the professional teachers of all the various polytechnic middle schools should have their wages raised by one grade level.

The conference studied and decided upon the goals for all-province development of rural secondary polytechnic education: in 1985 the number of students enrolled in all types of polytechnic schools throughout the province will reach 26,000 people, over 40 percent of all the middle grades of students attending school. In 1990, the number of students enrolled in school will reach 40,000 people, 60 percent of the middle level students enrolled in schools. The conference requested that each rural polytechnic school already in operation emphasize quality and pay special attention to truly improving their work.

The conference also discussed the professions offered in the various rural polytechnic secondary schools with the belief that they generally ought to include agriculture, veterinary medicine, horticulture, agricultural mechanization and electrification, agricultural sideline product processing, building materials, rural economic management, industrial and commercial services, aquatic products breeding and preschool education. Each school must focus on properly teaching two or three professions. The educational system can combine long and short terms, and offer both.

11582

CSO: 4005/148

EAST REGION

RAO SHOUKUN ATTENDS MEETING OF APPRECIATION

SK250630 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 December, a 12-member group from the Ministry of Petroleum Industry headed by (Xue Renzhong), president of Cadre Management Institute of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, and Li Ye, secretary of the Shengli Oilfield CPC Committee, went to the Jinan Military Region to convey appreciation to commanders and fighters for their supporting and building Shengli oilfield.

Since last October, the Jinan Military Region has dispatched 10,000 commanders and fighters to support Shengli oilfield, to repair and build highways, and to install communication lines and other emergency projects. All commanders and fighters endured the hardships of an arduous journey and fieldwork and fulfilled a road building task in a month. The task was scheduled to be completed in 2 months. The rate of quality projects reached 100 percent.

At a meeting to convey appreciation to the commanders and fighters the appreciation group presented silk banners, letters of appreciation, and gifts to the commanders and fighters on behalf of the State Council, and the Ministry of Petroleum Industry. (Xue Renrong), president of the Cadre Management Institute, Li Ye, secretary of the Shengli Oilfield CPC Committee, Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan Military Region, and Chen Renhong, political commissar, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Within the next few days, this appreciation group will visit the North China Sea fleet to convey appreciation to the cadres and fighters of the naval force for their participation in the construction projects of Shengli oilfield.

CSO: 4005/271

EAST REGION

SHANDONG AIDS SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION OF PLA

OW220040 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, in the past 2 years, party committees and governments at all levels in Shandong Province assumed the responsibility to assist PLA units in training military personnel for civilian jobs. They supported PLA units in developing intellectual resources in the following forms:

1. Assisting PLA units in running supplementary schools. Yantai, Qingdao, and Weifang Cities jointly ran 17 such schools with PLA units, offering, for example, courses on farm machinery, home electrical appliances, plantation and animal breeding, driving, and cooking. Over 800 military students have been issued certificates of technical achievement after tests.

2. Running training classes for military personnel in colleges and secondary technical schools.

Weifang and Qufu Teachers' Colleges and other schools enrolled a number of military students through examinations, enabling them to take college and secondary technical courses.

3. Colleges and technical schools running training classes in army barracks.

4. Local party, CYL, and cadre schools training students from PLA units.

The Shandong Provincial Leading Group for Education included in its Provincial Cadres Training Plan the training of cadres from the Shandong Provincial Military District. Of the total number of cadres it sent to the central and provincial party schools and other institutes of higher learning for advanced study each year, 70 spaces were reserved for the provincial military district.

CSO: 4005/271

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE IN FUZHOU

OW242322 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Zhan Huayu, former advisor to the Fuzhou Military Region and a long-tested loyal communist fighter, veteran Red armyman, and veteran party member, died of illness at the general hospital of the military region on 3 December 1984. He was 73.

A memorial service for Comrade Zhan Huayu was held in Fuzhou on 10 December.

The CPPCC National Committee, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department of the PLA sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by Xu Xiangqian, Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Fang Yi, Wei Guoqing, Qin Jiwei, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Zhang Jingfu, Hong Xuezhi, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Zhang Zhen, and Zhu Yunqian.

Attending the memorial service were Jiang Yonghui, Fu Kuiqing, Zhu Yaohua, Tian Shixing, Zhao Huaqing, Yan Hong, Long Feihu, Song Weishi, Lu Sheng, Zhu Shaoqing, Wang Zhi, Xie Jiaxiang, Zhang Xianyang, Yin Mingliang, Zhang Lixiong, Chen Jingsan, Feng Yingshan, Cong Lizhi, Song Qingwei, Lu Fuxiang, Wu Yaojin, Peng Yuntai, and Zhang Fuquan.

Also attending the memorial service were Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, and He Minxue, leading comrades of Fujian Province; Li Qingquan, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee; leading comrades of the Fuzhou Military Region's headquarters and political and logistics departments; and representatives of the Air Force of the military region and the naval units stationed in Fujian.

Comrade Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou Military Region, presided over the memorial service.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the military region, made a memorial speech.

One thousand representatives from PLA units attended the memorial service.

CSO: 4005/271

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HONG KONG DELEGATION--On the evening of 14 December, Xiang Nan, first secretary of Fujian's provincial party committee, met with Wang Chenkuan, chairman of the China General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong and currently leader of its study group to Fujian, and the vice chairmen and deputy leaders, Tang Bingda, Re Nuolin, Guo Yixing, and Yan Tongzhen at the Xihu Guesthouse in Fuzhou. Xiang Nan briefed the guests on Fujian's situation and expressed the hope that in the future they would come to Fujian for inspection, visits, and sight-seeing often. Present at the meeting were Vice Provincial Governor Wang Changxi, Vice Chairman of the Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee Chen Xizhong, and responsible persons of departments concerned. After the meeting, the provincial government gave a dinner for members of the study group from the China General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong to Fujian. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 84 p 1]

JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT CIRCULAR--The Political Department of the provincial military district issued a circular on 22 December, calling on all units to unfold extensive activities in supporting the government and cherishing the people during the new year and spring festival period in 1985 in order to further promote unity between the Army and the government and between the armymen and the people. The circular also calls on party committees and governments at various levels to effectively strengthen leadership over the activities, set up a clear-cut responsibility system, and do the work in a solid manner. In unfolding the activities, it is also necessary to pay attention to practical results, practice economy, and ensure safety in order to give the masses a happy holiday season. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 84]

ANHUI PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS--The preparatory meeting of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress took place in Hefei's Jianghuai Theater this afternoon. The meeting, which was chaired by Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, approved the 19-member credentials committee, with Wang Guangru as its chairman and Cheng Guanghua, (Yi Shiqi), and Feng Lin as its vice chairmen. The meeting elected the 78-member presidium of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress, and the secretary general of the congress. The meeting also adopted the agenda of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress. The agenda is: 1. Examining and adopting the work report submitted by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; 2. Examining and adopting the work report submitted by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; and 3. Electing the members of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and its Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 84]

NANJING CITY MAYORS--Nanjing City held the third session of the ninth city People's Congress from 1 December to 3 December. The session examined and discussed Mayor Zhang Yaohua's proposal on readjustment of some vice mayors of the city People's Government, approved the resignations of Ma Zhaohong and Wu Xinhua from their posts of vice mayors of Nanjing City, and elected Wang Rongbing and Ao Dingzhu as their replacements and Zhu Jizhao as an additional vice mayor of Nanjing City. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1]

JIANGXI AWARDS MEETING--The Special Topic Department of the Jiangxi People's Broadcasting Station held a meeting at the Nanchang Military Subdistrict auditorium this afternoon to present awards to winners of the "Jiangxi Is a Good Place" essay contest. Zhao Zengyi, Wang Baotian, Zhang Yuqing, Liu Bin, and (Dong Chao), provincial party, government, and military leaders; (Zhang Zhihe), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; and responsible persons of provincial and city news units, attended the meeting and presented awards to the winners. The "Jiangxi Is a Good Place" essay contest was started on 1 July and ended in late October. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/255

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND MEETING TO STRESS PHYSICAL CULTURE

HK171222 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the provincial CPC committee and government, Yuan Weimin, viceminister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and former coach of the national women's volleyball team, yesterday morning gave a report at the Henan people's auditorium on the performance of the national women's volleyball team at the 23d Olympiad. Provincial party, government, and Army leaders Liu Jie, He Zhukang, Yao Xia, Han Jiangcai, and others attended the report meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Comrade He Zhukang. Comrade Yuan Weimin detailed how the national women's volleyball team used correct strategies and tactics at the 23d Olympiad, fought heroically, and finally won the championship to attain the target of winning all championships in the world's three major volleyball tournaments. After his report, Comrades Liu Jie and Han Jingcai delivered speeches.

Comrade Liu Jie hoped that comrades in all trades and on all fronts across the province would learn from the national women's volleyball team's fighting spirit and its approach in skillfully applying modern science, so as to create a new situation in all fields and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Leaders at all levels and people throughout the province must attach importance to and show concern for physical culture and sports, must grasp training athletes when they are very young, and must make great efforts and fight heroically to make Henan an advanced province in physical culture and sports.

CSO: 4005/255

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGXI RED ARMY VETERANS--Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government visited and gave a banquet at (Xinyuan) Restaurant last night to former leaders and relatives of fighters of the 7th and 8th Red Armies, who came to attend memorial activities marking the anniversary of the Baise Uprising. Wei Chunshu, Jin Baosheng and Huang Yun, and other leaders of the region attentively asked these relatives about their working, living and health conditions. They also expressed sympathy and solicitude for the wives and children of late Red Army fighters who died in their early years for the revolution. In addition, they encouraged the relatives to carry out the behests of the martyrs, carry forward revolutionary traditions, and make new contributions to China's four modernizations. Moreover, the leaders of the region gave a banquet for the relatives of Red Army veterans. Wei Chunshu proposed a toast, wishing the relatives of Red Army veterans, who are highly respected by the people, good health and a long life. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 84]

RONG YUDE MEMORIAL SERVICE--A memorial service for Comrade Rong Yude was held in the Provincial CPPCC Hall on the morning of 18 December. Comrade Rong Yude was a member of the national CPPCC and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC. He died of liver cancer in Zhengzhou on 11 December, at the age of 70. Present at the service were Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC and director of the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee; and leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the province Liu Jie, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, Shao Wenjie, Wu Shaokui, Yan Jimin, Huang Hongrong, Hao Fuhong, and (Duan Zongsan). Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided. Wang Huayun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, read the memorial oration. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/255

SOUTHWEST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC SECURITY CONTINGENT URGED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Jing [3769 4842]: "Conference Emphasizes the Strengthening of Public Security Contingent"]

[Text] A conference on provincial public security and political work was convened by the Public Security Bureau of Yunnan Province from 8 to 15 October. Its aim was to consider further practical measures to manage the police force strictly and to strengthen the revolutionization, modernization, and standardization of the province's public security and political work contingent.

Since the fifth national working conference on public security and political work held last May by the Ministry of Public Security, the Public Security Bureau of Yunnan Province has promptly relayed the preliminary message by phone. In the spirit of strict law enforcement and with the struggle against serious crime as its focus, the bureau has seriously rectified its contingent and tightened up discipline and education. It has also come to grips with organizational restructuring, purified the contingent and strengthened the police's education and training.

The latest conference discussed concrete measures to further implement the policy of strictly managing the police, in light of Yunnan's specific circumstances. It pointed out that in the near future, public security agencies at all levels must undertake to educate the broad ranks of cadres and police in party line, principles and policies. They must also educate them in patriotism, revolutionary heroism, professional responsibility, professional ethics and professional discipline. Such education should be integrated into party rectification work so that leading cadres at all levels can become the mainstay that can be relied on to carry out party policies, maintain close relations with the masses and wage a united struggle. We must do a good job in purifying the contingent, seriously enforce rules and regulations concerning strict police management and strengthen the contingent's militarization and standardization. The leadership and political work departments of public security agencies above the county level must focus on grass-roots construction, energetically promote the development of public security education and go all out to transform the province's five existing special technical schools into

fairly comprehensive centers for public security education within 2 to 3 years. This will speed up the creation of a public security police force who has higher political, professional and educational accomplishments and can protect and construct the four modernizations.

Responsible comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the Political and Legal Commission, the Provincial Discipline Commission and the Public Security Bureau attended and addressed the conference.

12581

CSO: 4005/188

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEMORIAL MEETING HONORS LATE TIBETAN SCHOLAR

OW240910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Lhasa, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting was held here yesterday for Qamba Chinlai, the famous Tibetan Buddhist scholar and living Buddha of Daipung Monastery. Qamba Chinlai, who enjoyed great popularity among Tibetan Buddhists, died of illness 21 December at the age of 71.

He was vice-president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, president of the association's Tibet branch and vice-chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

A eulogy was pronounced by Yangling Duoji, secretary of the regional party committee, who praised Qamba Chinlai for his contributions to safeguarding China's unification, support for the Communist Party's leadership and state affairs.

He said that in recent years Qamba Chinlai had been very concerned with the plight of the Dalai Lama and sincerely hoped that the Dalai Lama would return at an early date so as to contribute to national unity.

The memorial meeting was chaired by Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-president of the Chinese Buddhist Association and honorary president of the association's Tibet branch.

Wreaths were laid by Ngapo Ngawang Jigme and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, vice-chairmen of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, by the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, by the State Council Bureau of Religious Affairs and by the Chinese Buddhist Association.

CSO: 4000/068

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PREVENTION OF FIRES

HK240614 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Recently, the provincial people's government issued a circular concerning fire accidents, urging all localities throughout the province to seriously do well in safety measures in preventing fire accidents.

The circular stated: Since the beginning of this year, the number of fire accidents in the province has increased rather sharply, particularly in Kunming City, and Qujing, Dali, Licang and Yuxi Prefectures. At present we are in the windy dry season. It is necessary that all localities attach great importance to strengthening fire prevention work and strive to prevent serious fires from happening. The people's government at various levels must strengthen their leadership over the local fire prevention work, seriously study the local situation in work, work out feasible measures, and grasp well the work. The economic departments at various levels must establish the thinking of giving priority to safety and include fire prevention work into the content of enterprise administration as well as the economic contract system so as to integrate fire prevention work with the economic benefits of the workers and masses, thereby really implementing fire prevention measures. All localities must conduct an all-round examination in fire prevention, advocate rectification and correction of defects, and ensure safety. In addition, they should handle matters by strictly adhering to the law. In case any serious fire accidents occur, we must thoroughly find out the cause and hold accountable the personnel concerned, including the leadership.

CSO: 4005/270

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

HIGHER EDUCATION IN SICHUAN--Since the People's Republic was founded 35 years ago, higher education in Sichuan has achieved notable results. At present, there are 52 regular institutions of higher education in the province, offering a total of 425 fields of study and attended by over 92,200 undergraduates and professional students, which is a ninefold increase over the 1949 enrollment of about 9,100. Post-graduate education has also made much progress throughout the province since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Today 22 colleges and universities offer graduate programs, of which 14 are authorized to confer doctoral degrees in 38 subjects and 20 are authorized to confer master's degrees in 217 subjects. There are 2,971 candidates for doctoral and master's degrees. Over the past 35 years, Sichuan's institutions of higher education have trained over 290,000 professionals (of whom 2,000 were graduate students). Most of them have become the mainstay of the four modernizations drive. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 84 p 4] 12581

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS MEETING OPENS--The second Sichuan provincial representative meeting of Taiwan compatriots opened in Chengdu on 24 December. The main tasks of the meeting are, guided by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, to seriously study and implement the central authorities' principles and policies on work regarding Taiwan, listen to a work report from the first executive board of the provincial federation of Taiwan compatriots, revise the charter of the federation, and discuss and elect the second executive board of the federation. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei made a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. He extended greetings to the participating Taiwan compatriots from all fronts and congratulated the meeting on its opening. He said: The decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure is a programmatic document of historic significance. The federation of Taiwan compatriots must mobilize and organize the Taiwan compatriots to seriously study and profoundly appreciate the spirit of the decision, stand in the forefront of reform, and be promoters of reform. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/270

NORTH REGION

CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 24 DECEMBER

SK260610 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] The municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 16th session from 24 to 25 December. Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, and Han Tianyao, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, presided over the session.

The meeting participants heard a report by (Fang Fang), deputy secretary general of the municipal people's congress, given on behalf of the municipal people's government, on the municipal government leaders' visits to foreign countries during the past year. The committee members fully affirmed the great deal of work done by the municipal government leaders during their foreign visits, and expressed their satisfaction with the municipality's gratifying achievements in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. The session heard and discussed a report by (Li Jinsheng), chairman of the municipal committee for improving the appearance of the city, given on behalf of the municipal people's government, regarding Tianjin Municipality's environmental protection work.

The Standing Committee session held that over the past few years, the municipal people's government and the relevant departments have done much to protect the environment and scored fairly good achievements. The municipal government's several plans for protecting the environment in 1985 are positive and feasible. A resolution on striving to rapidly improve the environment of Tianjin Municipality was adopted at the session. Participants also heard and discussed an investigation report by (Li Yue), vice chairman of the Political and Legal Commission of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on conducting education on the legal system in primary and middle schools, and among young workers. The session also issued a resolution on strengthening education and propaganda on the legal system, and a report submitted to the session for discussion by the municipal people's government on Tianjin's city flower and tree. It also issued a resolution agreeing to designate the Chinese rose as Tianjin's city flower and the hairy white pine [rong mao bai la] as the city tree. Matters on personnel changes were also adopted at the end of the session.

Yang Jianbai, Wu Zhen, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, and members of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress attended the session. (Song Jinchun), vice president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Wang Chen, deputy chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the relevant departments of the municipal government attended the session as observers.

CSO: 4005/271

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

VETERAN CADRES WORK CONFERENCE--From 24 to 25 December, the municipal CPC Committee held a conference to exchange experience in veteran cadres work and to commend 103 retired veteran cadres. Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the conference. (Li Mai), retired cadre of the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee; (Sun Baozhong), retired cadre of the municipal housing administrative bureau; (Zheng Fa), retired cadre of the municipal water resources bureau; (Wang Jianye), retired cadre of Hebei District; (Meng Qingshan), retired cadre of Baodi County; and (Zhao Jun), retired cadre of the municipal broadcasting and television bureau, introduced their experiences in displaying their remaining enthusiasm after their retirement. Wang Xudong, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and director of the organizational department, extended cordial regards and high respects on behalf of the municipal government to the retired veteran cadres who have made new contributions to the four modernizations. He also expressed thanks to the units outstanding in carrying out work for veteran cadres and those comrades who have wholeheartedly served veteran cadres. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Dec 84]

SHANXI PROVINCIAL-ORGAN PARTY MEMBERS--From January to October, party organizations of the organs directly under Shanxi Province recruited 722 intellectuals into the party, accounting for 86.3 percent of the total recruited during this period. This percentage is 40 percent higher than the average for 1980-1983 period. [Excerpt] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 84 p 1]

CSO: 4005/271

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: LI LIAN SPEAKS AT LITERARY, ART CONGRESS

SK310608 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] The second provincial congress of literary and art workers opened in Harbin on 30 December. Attending the congress were leaders of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial government, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Zhang Xiangling, Weng Fei, Li Genshen and Chen Yuanzhi.

(Chen Bin), vice chairman of the provincial literary and art federation, delivered an opening speech at the congress. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the congress.

He said: Since the first provincial congress of literary and art workers, sponsored in 1958, our provincial literary and art front has followed a long and torturous course. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our provincial literary and art front has made unprecedentedly good achievements, and literary and art workers have created and staged a number of fine works that reflect the socialist modernization and people's rich and colorful lives and made contributions to the socialist spiritual civilization of the motherland. Our provincial literary and art front is one of the departments that have made great achievements. The spiritual labor of the broad masses of the literary and art workers is worth respecting.

As to the issue of improving the political and material treatment of the literary and art workers, Comrade Li Lian pointed out: We should pay full attention to cultivating literary and art talents and enthusiastically and carefully recruit party members from among literary and art workers. Literary and art workers and scientific and technological personnel on other fronts should be treated equally. Those who have made great contributions should be given high payments and rewards.

Li Lian continued: Literary and art work is an arduous and creative spirit. Leaders, writers, and critics should carry forward the practice of making discussions with each other while they hold different opinions on literary and art works so that writers will be able to hold their own artist ideas.

We must not be eager to make conclusions on the issues that we hold different opinions on. We should carefully handle the minority of works with wrong tendencies and criticize them in line with reality.

Li Lian emphatically pointed out: The 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee has decided to accelerate the pace of the reform of the urban economic system and the overall economic system. Whether or not we can widely and deeply reflect the struggle of this great era is one of the important signs in deciding whether or not our literary and art work will flourish.

Li Lian finally said: Through the deep development of the reform of the economic structure, a new situation of a flourishing literature and art will certainly lie ahead of us.

The congress will last for 5 days. Some 500 literary and art workers will hold thorough discussions on the issue of how to enrich socialist literary and art work. The congress will discuss and revise the rules of the provincial literary and art federation and elect new leading body of the federation.

CSO: 4005/319

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS DESCRIBED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 13 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Jing Fa [2417 4099] and Miao Jian [5379 1017]: "Heilongjiang Bureau of Higher Education Convenes Higher Education Reforms Conference"]

[Text] During summer vacation, the Heilongjiang Provincial Bureau of Higher Education convened in Mudanjiang municipality an All-Province Higher Education Reforms Conference for the 37 schools of higher education in which they discussed the new situation and the tasks facing higher education as well as the guiding ideology of the reforms. They moreover studied such issues as the educational system, the system of leadership and management for the schools and the reform of professional work.

Everyone believes that faced with the challenge of the new situation in the nation's economic reforms and the new technological revolution, the higher education reforms should be carried out more quickly. The goal of the reforms is to follow Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directive concerning the "three directions" [mianxiang 7240 0680] and produce more human talent, quickly produce human talent, produce good human talent and produce more scientific research results; the reforms must be realistic and must proceed from the school's conditions and major existing problems to make proper arrangements without any arbitrary uniformity; they must become closely involved with management reforms and must also make a strong effort in reforming professional work; there must be immediate reform of that tendency toward an emphasis on imbuing people with intellectual knowledge and slighting the training of people's abilities; a rectification of the professional structure must be carried out and there must be rapid development of professions which have shortages, such as finance and economics and political science and law.

The comrades attending the conference believe that all the province's higher education school presidents and party secretaries should get together once a year to exchange experiences, and at the same time, they should invite comrades from other provinces who are more advanced in the educational reforms to introduce their experiences. This method is excellent and it is hoped that it will be carried out in a planned manner according to schedule.

Comrade Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028], Secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat and Director of the Central Committee Propaganda Department spoke at the conference. Leading comrades from the Shanghai Jiaotong University, the Beijing Industrial College, Qinghua University and the China Science and Technology College introduced to the conference their various experiences in carrying out management reforms and professional reforms, and each higher education school in Heilongjiang province also exchanged the experiences and realizations gained in the reforms.

11582

CSO: 4005/148

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK260635 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On 25 December, the provincial commission for guiding party rectification held a meeting of provincial-level organs to report on party rectification work. The meeting urged all provincial-level units to conduct party rectification with high quality in line with the standards set forth in the decision on party rectification.

The provincial office in charge of the work of answering letters and receiving visits from people, the provincial discipline inspection commission, and the party school under the provincial CPC Committee introduced their situations in organizational measures and registration of party members.

In his speech, Chen Jianfei, vice chairman of the provincial commission for guiding party rectification, pointed out: The provincial-level units that conducted party rectification work earlier should carry out party rectification work well in accordance with the spirit of persisting in the requirements for party rectification, carrying out the work with high quality but not in a perfunctory manner, and conducting party rectification work well from the beginning to the end.

Chen Jianfei said: In line with the guidelines of the decision on party rectification, we should carry out organizational measures first and then the registration of party members. Those party members who have made mistakes cannot be registered but should be dealt with through organizational measures. Taking organizational measures against party members is a serious job. We must persist in the principle of dealing with them in resolute and prudent managers, handle them in line with the party's policies, and deal with them neither in a lenient nor in an overly rigid manner. We should conduct the work of taking organizational measures against party members strictly in line with the procedures stipulated in the party constitution. Those party members who have been dealt with through organizational measures should be submitted to the party organization at the higher level for examination and approval, in line with the stipulations in the party constitution.

Comrade Chen Jianfei said: At present, 70 percent of the provincial-level organs are at the stage of making comparison and examination and the stage of concentratively carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes. Whether or not these units can fulfill the party rectification tasks of these two stages is directly related to the quality of provincial-level organs' party rectification work. The party committees and leading party groups of these units should be determined to attend to the work of making comparison and examination and concentratively carrying out rectification and correcting mistakes.

The party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee should continuously give specific instructions to these units and make them take examinations.

Comrade Chen Jianfei said: Judging from the current situation in party rectification, most of the first group of party rectification units will successively complete their work of organizational measures and the registration of party members. Units that satisfactorily finish their work of organizational measures and registration of party members and pass their acceptance test are allowed to enter the latter period of party construction.

Party organizations at all levels should make efforts to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification in the fields of ideological, institutional, and organizational construction, so as to continue pushing party construction forward.

CSO: 4005/271

NORTHEAST REGION

CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 21 DECEMBER

SK220211 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The 11th session of the Standing Committee of the 6th provincial People's Congress was opened at the Beifang Building in Harbin on 21 December.

The agenda of this session is to hear and discuss a report of the provincial People's Government on the work of reforming the economic structure and a report on giving relief and helping the poor in 1984; to discuss a decision on several issues of safeguarding the legal rights and interests of rural specialized households in Heilongjiang; to discuss regulations regarding the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; to hear a report by the Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation on its visit to the North Hamgyong Province in the DPRK, and a report by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delegation on its visit to the legislative assembly of Niigata Prefecture in Japan; and to discuss matters on personnel changes.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session. (Fu Xianzhong), deputy secretary-general of the provincial government and deputy leader of the provincial economic structural reform leading group, gave a report on the work of reforming the economic structure.

Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Zhaozhi, and Wang Jun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the session. Hou Jie, vice governor, Zhang Li, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, as well as other relevant leading comrades attended the session as observers.

CSO: 4005/271

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG ATTENDS LIAONING COMMENDATION MEETING

SK180551 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The provincial commendation meeting of advanced units and individuals emerging in various fronts ceremoniously opened at the Liaoning Theater in Shenyang City this morning. Attending the meeting were 1,010 representatives from the advanced units and individuals from various fronts throughout the province.

Present at the meeting were leading comrades, including Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Huang Oudong, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region; Yuan Jun, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province; Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Wang Guangzhong, Zhang Tiejun, Chen Suzhi, and Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Tao, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Xincun, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhu Chuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission; Xie Huangtian, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Liu Zenghao and Feng Yousong, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Sun Qi and Peng Jinsong, vice governors of the province; Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Yan, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, and Yue Weichun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Also attending the meeting were Ding Jianrui, commander of the provincial military district; (Gao Xiasheng), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; and responsible comrades from the mass organizations, various democratic parties; the provincial level departments, bureaus, and offices; and from various city trade union councils and rural work departments.

Presided over by Comrade Wang Guangzhong, the meeting was ceremoniously opened at 0830 this morning. Following the congratulatory speeches given by the representatives of the Shenyang City Young Pioneers and the provincial Military District, Governor Quan Shuren delivered a speech amid warm applause entitled "Engage in Transformation Day After Day and Boldly Create Something New So as to Make New Contributions to Vitalizing Liaoning Province."

In his speech, Governor Quan Shuren stated: Since the beginning of 1984, various fronts throughout the province have become prosperous and created an excellent situation unprecedented in many years. The province is expected to realize

68.4 billion yuan of annual industrial and agricultural output value this year, a more than 9 percent increase over the 1983 figure. Though agricultural production suffered from relatively serious disasters, total grain output has still reached more than 28 billion jin this year. This is the second high-yield year in the province's production history. The province is expected to realize 57 billion yuan of annual industrial output value this year, a 10-percent increase over the 1983 figure.

After citing many advanced deeds scored by advanced units and individuals in his speech, Governor Quan Shuren put forward the following grand tasks for 1985: The work of party rectification will be carried out in an overall way throughout the province. We should make great progress in conducting reforms among economic systems by focusing on urban areas and should begin with the work in an all-round way of centering on improving old industrial bases. We should create a new situation in the programs of enforcing open-door policies, introducing advanced technology, and setting up technical coordination and exchanges with outside places. On the basis of prefulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we should make an early start for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. On the premise of increasing economic returns, efforts should be made to accelerate the pace in developing the national economy, and to do a good job in grasping the building of spiritual civilization and while successfully building material civilization so as to win a new victory in building both civilizations.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Quan Shuren pointed out: The provincial CPC committee and the provincial People's Government are convinced that the commendation meeting will further encourage and mobilize the vast number of masses on various fronts to launch the campaign on a larger scale of creating advanced deeds, learning from the advanced, and catching up with the advanced.

CSO: 4005/255

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING COMMENDS ADVANCED PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS

SK180648 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government decided to give the honorary title of "Advanced" to 481 units that had scored marked achievements in consolidating public security in a comprehensive manner, and the honorary title of "Pacesetter" to 20 units outstanding in this regard. On the afternoon of 5 December, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, and the provincial people's government presented honor banners and citations to these advanced units and pacesetters at the provincial work conference on consolidating public security in a comprehensive manner.

The provincial work conference was held in Shenyang City from 3 to 5 December. Attending the conference were more than 160 persons, including responsible comrades in charge of public security work from various cities, responsible persons from the provincial-level and city-level departments concerned, and representatives from the 20 pacesetter units and 40 of the advanced units. At the conference, 13 units made reports introducing their experiences gained in the consolidation work. At the special invitation of the conference, Xu Buyun, secretary of the Benxi City CPC Committee; Zhang Huaying, Standing Committee member of the Fuxin City CPC Committee and secretary of the Fuxin Mining Bureau's party committee; and Fan Hongwen, secretary of the Fushun City CYL Committee, introduced their experiences by delivering speeches.

Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the conference. In his speech, he stated: In building the four modernizations and conducting reforms, we require a peaceful international environment, a peaceful situation in the country, and social environment with good order. The work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive manner should be diverted to the central task of conducting reforms among economic systems and protecting or promoting the smooth progress of the transformation drive.

Zhang Tiejun, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Commission, presided over the conference. Zuo Kun, vice governor of the province and deputy secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Commission, delivered a report at the conference.

In his report, Comrade Zuo Kun put forward the following tasks for 1985 in the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive manner: Efforts should be made to further upgrade the consciousness of serving the program of conducting overall reforms among economic systems by focusing on urban areas. We should uphold the principle of regarding as a precursor the struggle against serious crimes and should extensively deepen education on socialist democracy and legal systems. We should also further arouse and rely on the masses in vigorously enforcing responsibility systems for maintaining social peace in order to promote the implementation, on a larger scale, of social education, reformatory work, public security maintenance, and various fundamental and grassroots-level work. Efforts should be made to mobilize the entire party, various fronts, and industries and trades to persistently build material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously and to achieve a greater turn for the better in social morale and public security throughout the province.

CSO: 4005/255

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

GOVERNOR ATTENDS SPORTSMAN'S COMMENDATION--Harbin, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Xu Zhaoxiao, who won the first gold medal for China in an international figure skating tournament, was commended by the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government on 21 December. He was given a pay raise of one grade, cited by the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, and awarded the title of Heilongjiang "shock worker in the New Long March." Nineteen-year-old Xu Zhaoxiao, a champion in many national events, won the top prize in men's single skating in the international figure skating tournament in Budapest, Hungary, on 29 November and got the first gold medal for China in an international figure skating tournament. Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang, attended the commendation meeting. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 22 Dec 84]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS--The 11th Standing Committee session of the 6th provincial People's Congress ended on 25 December. The 25 December session was presided over by Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. The session examined and adopted Heilongjiang Province's regulations on protecting the legal rights of rural specialized households set forth by the provincial People's Government. The session also examined and approved the namelists of cadre appointments and removals. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, delivered a speech at the session. Attending the session were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, including ... Zhang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, and Wang Zhaozhi. Attending the session as observers were An Zhendong, vice governor; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the relevant departments. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Dec 84]

LIAONING PRIMARY EDUCATION--Liaoning Province has achieved new progress in making primary school education universal. This year, 98.3 percent of school-age children have enrolled in schools, and 98.8 percent of children between 13 and 15 years of age have graduated from primary schools or are attending school. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Dec 84]

QIANG XIAOCHU SPEAKS AT FORUM--On the afternoon of 22 December, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum of journalists of the central, provincial and municipal press units stationed in Changchun. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, Liu Jingzhi, Liu Yunzhao and Wang Zhongyu attended the forum. At the forum, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee conscientiously listened to the ideas of journalists. Participants in the forum discussed enthusiastically. Many comrades, in line with their practical experiences, freely talked about the new situation and problems emerged in the reforms on all fronts of the province, and offered many constructive suggestions for better propagating the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and for strengthening the press work. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu and Liu Jingzhi spoke at the forum. They said that journalists shoulder an important mission to publicize and implement the party principles and policies and promote the economic structure reform. They hoped that journalists will further emancipate their minds, and write many typical articles for promoting the reform. The provincial CPC Committee called on journalists to write articles and reports realistically, and make concerted efforts to create a new situation in the 1985 work. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 84]

HEILONGJIANG CADRE TRAINING--At present, Heilongjiang Province has 900,000 cadres of different categories and 645,000 of them are at and under the age of 45. In 1984, 23,181 cadres attended college training courses and 19,066 cadres attended secondary specialized training courses. About 20,000 cadres at posts are taking lessons at the senior middle school level. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 84 p 1 SK]

LIAOYUAN TRIAL BROADCAST CEREMONY--The Liaoyuan Broadcasting Station held a trial broadcasting ceremony today and decided to begin trial broadcasting on 1 January 1985. Responsible comrades of the Liaoyuan City CPC Committee and government and the provincial broadcasting units attended the ceremony. (Wang Guixiang), deputy secretary of the Liaoyuan City CPC Committee, and leading comrades of the provincial radio and television broadcasting department cut ribbons to mark the trial broadcast of the Liaoyuan Broadcasting Station. Comrade (Liu Shijie), deputy secretary of the Liaoyuan City CPC Committee, delivered a speech. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/319

NORTHWEST REGION

LI ZIQI ON CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC WORK TASKS

HK020231 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Leading comrades of the party and government in Gansu and over 200 culture, education, science, and technology workers in the Lanzhou area gathered in the Lanzhou Restaurant yesterday to discuss the new tasks for the new year. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi demanded that culture, education, science, and technology work do still better in reform and creation than in 1984.

Li Ziqi chatted cordially with the culture, education, science and technology workers. He said: In the new year we must pay particular attention to training talent, and bring forward talent in waves, each higher than the previous one. We should form a complete setup for popularizing scientific research and education, to serve the invigoration of Gansu's economy.

Li Ziqi also demanded that the party committees at all levels show further care for intellectuals. They must warmly care for them politically and provide them with conveniences and care in work and daily life. Those of them who score major achievements should receive great rewards; they too should be allowed to become 10,000 yuan households.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Nie Dajiang also spoke. Also present at the forum were leading comrades of the party and government Huang Lucbin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, (Song Jinchun), Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Li Qiyang, Liu Shu, and (Lu Ming).

CSO: 4005/313

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS

HK020429 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] All members of the provincial advisory committee, who attended the Third Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee as nonvoting delegates, held a meeting on 29 December to sum up the work of the provincial advisory committee in 1984 and to discuss its plans for work in 1985. Zhang Guosheng, chairman of the provincial advisory committee, presided over the meeting and spoke.

The meeting held: Over the past year since its founding, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee has unfolded work which they can do, with stress laid on the central task--party rectification. The committee members have persistently taken part in party rectification from start to finish in the capacity of ordinary party members. Entrusted by the provincial CPC committee, many comrades have given guidance in the course of party rectification, have conducted investigation and study, have selected the third echelon after investigation, have conducted education in revolutionary traditions for young people, and have written revolutionary memoirs. They have given play to their role as political assistants to the provincial CPC committee.

CSO: 4005/313

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU CPC MEETING DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK

HK240716 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] The enlarged 3d Plenary Session of the 6th Provincial CPC Committee held meetings on 19 and 20 December to discuss and study the work of the provincial people's congress.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meetings. Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. Li Dengying, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke at the meeting.

After reviewing the work the provincial people's congress has done over the past few years, Chairman Li Dengying pointed out that the establishment of standing committees in local people's congresses means effectively reforming the leadership system of the party and state. It guarantees by system and law the needs for democratizing the political life of the party and state.

Strengthening the building of government organs at all levels according to the principle of democratic centralism and making people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees become authoritative organs of people's democratic power is our current need in building the four modernizations. People's congress standing committees at all levels must earnestly implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of enlarged meeting of the 3d Plenary Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress, further understand the nature, tasks, and role of people's congress standing committees, work hard under the leadership of CPC committees at all levels, and bring into full play the role of the work of people's congresses in the four modernization drive so that people's congresses can genuinely become indispensable state organs of power.

In his speech Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, affirmed the work that people's congresses at all levels in the province have done over the past few years in establishing and improving socialist democracy and the legal system. He hoped that the people's congresses at all levels

will further do a good job centered on reform of the economic structure. CPC committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over people's congresses and support their work. In carrying out reform of the economic structure, local people's congresses must go a step further to perfect and develop socialist democracy so as to guarantee the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure and greatly improve the party style and the general mood of society.

CSO: 4005/270

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU ADVISORY COMMITTEE HELD MEETING ON 19 DECEMBER

HK210735 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] The Provincial Advisory Committee held the third plenary meeting of its committee members in Lanzhou today.

At the meeting, Comrade Huang Luobin, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee, made a report on summing-up work of the Provincial Advisory Committee in 1984 and on the plan for work in 1985. Comrade Huang Luobin said: Since its establishment about a year ago, the Provincial Advisory Committee has placed the focus of work on investigation and study and has promptly reported problems and put forward suggestions to the Provincial CPC Committee. Particularly in the course of party rectification, the members of the Provincial Advisory Committee has seriously done what they can so as to ensure the smooth progress of party rectification work in our province.

After that, Comrade Huang Luobin pointed out: The key point of work of the Provincial Advisory Committee is to seriously implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and 3d enlarged plenary meeting of the 6th Provincial CPC Committee and to penetratingly conduct investigation and study, centered on reform of the economic structure. It is necessary to vigorously give counsel to and to continuously help the Provincial CPC Committee to do well in grasping party rectification work throughout the province.

The meeting seriously discussed Comrade Huang Luobin's report and Comrade Li Ziqi's speech at the third enlarged plenary meeting of the Sixth Provincial CPC Committee. Ge Shiyang, vice chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee, and (Gao Dingchun), (Huang Zhigang), (Li Zhengting), (Liu Zexi), (Mo Shengzhong), and (Wu Song), Standing Committee members, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/270

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS GREET FACTORY WORKERS AT NEW YEAR

HK020123 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 January, leading comrades of the party and government of the province and city visited some factories and shops in the Lanzhou area to extend New Year greetings to workers carrying on work during the festival.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi visited Lanzhou steel plant, a pilot project unit in enterprise reform, to meet the engineers, technicians, cadres, and workers representatives. Li Ziqi said happily: this plant has scored great success in recent years. It should achieve a new take-off this year, and take the next step on the basis of last year's work by improving product quality, increasing variety, creating new experiences in reform, and clearing the way to forge ahead.

Huang Luobin, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, shook hands with the staff of the Lanzhou industrial product trade center and extended New Year greetings.

Li Dengying, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, inspected with interest the provincial rural daily necessities service center, which opened for business on New Year's Day.

Governor Chen Guangyi inspected an extension project of the Lanzhou plate glass plant.

CSO: 4005/313

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MILITARY HELPS NATIONAL MINORITIES

OW251129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Yinchuan, 21 Dec (XINHUA)—The Ningxia Military District sponsored a meeting today to commend 27 advanced units and 54 individuals who have achieved remarkable successes in assisting people of minority nationalities to develop commodity production.

These units and individuals have been assisting the local people's commodity production by giving them energetic support in terms of manpower or material resources, by teaching them science and technical knowledge or special skills, or by providing them commercial information. Realizing the slow economic development among the local people of the Hui, Monggol, and Man nationalities, who previously engaged only in animal husbandry, officers and men of the Third Battalion of a regiment garrisoned at the foot of Mount Helan's eastern slope have held classes since last year to teach the herdsmen scientific and technical knowledge as well as techniques of animal husbandry. The battalion has also helped the herdsmen set up an economic information center, cottages to grow mushrooms, and a factory to produce canned Islamic food, thus quickly diversifying the local production and processing industry. Many people of minority nationalities have now become financially better off by working hard in processing food and in providing transport services. Yinmahe Village, where people of the Hui nationality live in compact communities, used to be a notoriously poor village in Xijiao Township of Guyuan County. This year, Yang Yingko, deputy political commissar of the Guyuan Military Subdistrict, has guided the local peasants to utilize local resources to develop farming and breeding production. Today many villagers have formed specialized households enjoying a much better living standard.

CSO: 4005/270

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG RADIO STATION MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HK250508 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpts] This morning staff members and workers of various nationalities of the Xinjiang regional radio and television department held a meeting to warmly celebrate the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Xinjiang People's Radio Station.

Janabil, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Fu Wen, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee; (Hou Dajun), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee; and responsible comrades of other journalistic units attended the celebration meeting.

Comrade Fu Wen delivered an enthusiastic speech at the meeting. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, he first extended congratulations and regards to the staff members and workers of various nationalities of the regional radio and television department and to all cadres, staff members, and workers on the region's radio and television front.

In his speech, Comrade Fu Wen pointed out that our country is now in a new historical period. The CPC Central Committee is now leading the people of the country in carrying out an all-round reform which is of great historical significance. The development of the domestic and international situation has urgently called for rapid development and improvement in radio and television work. Radio and television organs at all levels are thus required, under the leadership of the party, to seriously consider the opinions and needs of the vast number of listeners and target audiences, bring into full play the initiative and creativity of all radio and television personnel, rely on the support of various sectors of the society, resolutely and orderly reform radio and television work, do their utmost to upgrade the quality of propaganda work, and actively perfect various mass media means so as to better serve the building of the two civilizations, serve the people of various nationalities in the region, and serve the exploitation and construction of Xinjiang.

Rejiputuofudi, director of the regional radio and television department, also delivered a speech at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/270

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF STRONG LEADERSHIP FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION STRESSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A conference for the leading cadres of regional organs was convened by the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC committee in the afternoon of 15th October. Hao Tingzao [6787 1964 5679] deputy secretary of the CPC committee, presented a report on party rectification work on behalf of the committee, in which he emphasized that leadership must be strengthened, rectification must be thorough and that party rectification work must be accompanied by high standards.

Referring to the earlier progress in party rectification in the region, he pointed out that since Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification was released in early July, party rectification in Ningxia has made new headway. Beginning in mid-July, the first batch of party units to undergo rectification successively drew up rectification plans and studied various rectification measures. They paid close attention to reform and the policy of opening China to the outside world and educated the rank and file in completely rejecting the "cultural revolution," eradicating factionalism and heightening party spirit. They also investigated and punished those individuals who were guilty of serious bureaucratism resulting in substantial economic and political losses or abused public authority for private gains. They vigorously enforced all policies and made a careful study of the leading cadres in regional organs. Most of the second batch of organs slated for rectification have advanced from the stage of studying documents to that of comparing and examining themselves. The investigation of the "three kinds of people," which is part of party rectification, is gradually gaining momentum. Party rectification work has promoted the economy. On the whole, the early phase of party rectification is sound and the situation looks good. But problems still exist, mainly the lack of balance in its development and the fact that certain units have relaxed their efforts. Such problems must be studied and addressed.

Speaking of the problems currently confronting party rectification, Hao Tingzao demanded that the first batch of rectified units continue to come to grips with party rectification and become more meticulous as time went by. They must overcome the tendency of loosening up or getting bored with the work. They must further correct the guiding ideology of their

professional work and promote all kinds of reforms. At present, the reform of various organs and departments at all levels is targeted at the following four aspects: first, reform decisions and measures which have been approved by the Central Committee, the State Council and the autonomous region. They must be firmly and vigorously implemented. Second, reforms with regional impact which have not been approved by the Central Committee or the autonomous region. In these cases, organs concerned must get together to study the issues and put forward a reform plan for submission to the higher authorities. If the plan is approved, it should be fully carried out. Third, the reform of party and political organs. The focus here is economic reform. We should improve leadership style and operating methods, set up a sound responsibility system and increase working efficiency. Fourth, we must take a clear-cut stand in support of innovation and reforming the masses and continue to educate them by totally rejecting the "cultural revolution," eradicating factionalism and strengthening party spirit. Not only party members, but also all staff and workers must be educated to reject the "cultural revolution." It is an important part of rectification to investigate and punish those who have caused serious economic and political losses to the nation through bureaucratism and exploiting public authority for personal profit. If such problems still fail to be corrected during the rectification stage, then the party committee, the leading party group or responsible personnel of the department or unit concerned must be held accountable. Further steps must be taken to strengthen leadership. Organization departments must promptly and energetically tackle the problems of laxity and weakness affecting a minority of leading cadres. A key issue in the construction of leading cadres is the formation of the third echelon. We must insist on good work and carefully scrutinize the results before the rectification stage closes.

The second batch of units to undergo rectification must uphold high standards, make stringent demands and measure themselves against such standards. In examining their work, they should insist on the "three priorities," namely, they should give priority to collective examination and use it as a basis for personal examination; second, they should give priority to practical problems and avoid being bogged down in old grievances; and third, they should give priority to solving new cadres' problems. As far as old cadres are concerned, the emphasis should be on summing up experiences.

Comrade Hao Tingzao finally stressed that we must further strengthen the leadership for party rectification because only strong leadership by the party committee could ensure its success. The regional CPC committee has decided that there should be a division of labor in party rectification among the deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee and its standing committee. The regional government and members of the leading party group should also share the work as appropriate and assist the party secretaries and the regional CPC committee in rectifying the departments or units concerned. In addition, all rectification leading groups, all departments and all units should further strengthen their own rectification leadership and be careful to guard against laxity at all times. The work must be done

and done properly, and that includes economic work as well as rectification. Our aim is to ensure that economic work and rectification work promote, rather than hinder, each other. The rectification stage of the first batch of rectified units is scheduled to end in late October or early November after which they will await further instructions from the Central Advisory Commission before embarking on the next stage. The second batch will mostly take until the end of October before they complete basic examination. Individual units which have been slow should increase the time devoted to such work as appropriate and press ahead with the task of investigating the "three kinds of people." They should seriously implement the spirit of the regional conference on investigating the "three kinds of people" and make sure there is enough manpower to verify the information on people slated for organized treatment, thereby laying the groundwork for the coming stage of organized treatment and party member registration. Both batches of units should pay attention to strengthening party construction and set up a perfect democratic living system inside the party, thus giving full play to the party's role as a fighting bastion and the members' role as an exemplary vanguard. After the rectification stage closes, they should commit themselves to recruiting a number of intellectuals and outstanding young people who are qualified for party membership. Earlier, the regional CPC committee's leading group on party rectification sent coordinating groups to various areas. These groups have done a good deal of work, contributing much to the success of party rectification in regional organs. It is hoped that members of these coordinating groups will continue to exert themselves to do an even better and more meticulous job.

12581

CSO: 4005/188

NORTHWEST REGION

MORE MINORITY-LANGUAGE BOOKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

OW020752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Urumqi, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--Xinjiang, China's largest autonomous region of minority nationalities, will distribute more books in minority languages both at home and abroad with the opening of a large book distribution center on New Year's day in Urumqi, its capital.

The center will distribute books in Uygur, Kazak, Mongolian, Kirgiz and Xibe languages.

With an area one sixth of the nation's territory, Xinjiang has more than 40 ethnic minorities.

The region's nine publishing houses publish 70 percent of the books in minority languages. Included are books on sciences, engineering, agriculture and medicine, novels and children's readers. Chinese classic novels and children's readers. Chinese classic novels such as "A Dream of Red Mansions" and "Outlaws of the Marsh", modern literary works like Lu Xun's "The True Story of Ah Q" and Mao Dun's "Midnight" as well as literary translations including selected plays of Shakespeare are also published in minority languages.

According to statistics of the local XINHUA bookstore, between 1978 and 1983, a 13 percent annual increase was registered in distribution and a 20 percent annual increase in sales. In the first 11 months of 1984, 1.5 million more copies were sold in Urumqi than in the same period of 1983.

CSO: 4000/077

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XIJIANG AUTONOMY LAWS--The meeting marking the founding of the Regional Research Association for Nationalities and the Regional Research Society for Law of Autonomy in Minority Nationality Areas, as well as their first academic discussion meeting, have concluded this afternoon. In the course of meeting, the representatives have elected the leadership for the regional association and the regional society, and proposed over 50 academic articles. They have made many suggestions on developing the region's education and industry of minority nationalities. Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He hoped that the association and the society will further strengthen the region's nationality unity, and will promote long-term progress in economic construction. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 84]

XINJIANG PRODUCTION CORPS--Over the past 30 years, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have built 170 modern agricultural and stockbreeding farms, and more than 120 industrial enterprises. At present the gross agricultural and industrial output value of the corps accounts for 25 percent of the region's total. The gross output volume of grain and cotton accounts for 25 percent and 50 percent respectively of the region. In the economic construction of the region, the corps has already become an important force. The corps was formed in 1954 in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities by the fighters transferred to civilian work of the 2d and 6th Army of the 1st PLA Corps led by Comrade Wang Zhen. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84]

XINJIANG LEADERS NEW YEAR GATHERING--This afternoon, over 2,000 army men and people of all nationalities held a get-together in the Nanmen sports stadium in Urumqi to celebrate the new year. Present were leading comrades of the party and government in the region and of Urumqi Military Region Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, and Tomur Dawamat. [Excerpt] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 31 Dec 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/313

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS COMMENDED AT NATIONAL CONGRESS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 4

[Article: "Advanced Units and Advanced Individuals in Supporting the Army and Giving Preferential Treatment to Families of Revolutionary Armymen and Martyrs, and in Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People, Named, and Commended"]

[Excerpts] At the national congress of the advanced in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, which closed on the afternoon of 8 August, Yang Can [2799 3881], vice minister of civil affairs, announced the decision of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department to name and commend advanced units and advanced individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people. The decision says that, in order to commend the advanced, set an example, promote the deepgoing development of activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and to support the government and cherish the people, and better serve the party's general task in the new period, it has been decided to name and commend 101 advanced units and advanced individuals whose deeds have been prominent. It is hoped that people of all nationalities throughout the country, all officers and men of the PLA and the People's Armed Police Units, and the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, the disabled revolutionary armymen, and the demobilized and retired armymen throughout the country will learn from them.

The Following Units and Individuals Are Commended:

Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] Unit 51033

CPLA Unit 52859

CPLA Unit 51121

The unit of CPLA Unit 81043 that is stationed in the Yingkou area

The unit of CPLA Unit 81065 that is stationed in the Benxi area

CPLA Unit 81773

CPLA Unit 54723

CPLA Unit 33612

CPLA Unit 83362

The signal communications battalion of CPLA Unit 83226

CPLA Unit 32515

CPLA Unit 32110

CPLA Unit 53903

The 2d Company, 1st Battalion of CPLA Unit 54253

CPLA Unit 56026

CPLA Unit 56054

CPLA Unit 35208

CPLA Unit 35419

CPLA Unit 84804

CPLA Unit 36101

CPLA Unit 36171

CPLA Unit 37621

CPLA Unit 38471

CPLA Unit 39897

CPLA Unit 86252

CPLA Unit 80406

CPLA Unit 89800

The units directly subordinate to CPLA Unit 88612

Hu Deping [5170 1975 1627], political instructor of the signal communications of CPLA Unit 54835

9727

CSO: 4005/006

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUBEI MILITARY DISTRICT SUMMARIZES EXPERIENCES

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Report by correspondent Fan Baoshun [5400 0202 7311]: "Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution,' Eliminate the "'Leftist' Influence'"]

[Text] All units at regimental level and above of the Hubei Provincial Military District have provided guidance on the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," conscientiously conducted education in thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," and obtained initial results in eliminating the "leftist" influence. This education is now being deepened step by step.

In the last third of July, the party committee of the provincial military district decided to conduct among the cadres of the district education on thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," and at the end of July a Plenary Session of the Party Committee further studied the plan for the education. From the leadership organizations to the subordinate military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments, during the education, the party members and cadres were organized to study conscientiously the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and other important documents, and they profoundly understood that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was an affair mistakenly launched by the leaders, was made use of by counterrevolutionary cliques, and brought to the party and state the serious disaster of internal disorder. From theory to practice, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was completely mistaken. The various mass organizations engendered during the "Great Cultural Revolution" even though having a different understanding and attitude on some major problems at that time and even though their activities and situations differed, generally speaking, were all engendered and carried out their activities under the guidance of the mistaken theory of the so-called "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and therefore were all mistaken. The viewpoint that one faction was "relatively correct" is untenable. Through study and education, the great majority of party members and cadres came to recognize the important significance of thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution," consciously eliminated the "leftist" influence, dispelled the vestiges of factionalism, and strove to maintain a high degree of unity, ideologically and politically, with the party Central Committee.

During the education the party organizations at all levels in the provincial military district made a point of leading everybody to recognize the negative consequences of the "three supports and two militaries," to become clear about the viewpoint of "acting according to orders," to sum up experiences and lessons, and to heighten ideological consciousness. In the district there are many cadres who had taken part in the "three supports and two militaries" of those years. Some comrades thought that at that time they were acting in accordance with orders, and their recognition of this movement's mistakes and negative consequences was not profound. All units made a point of leading everybody to recognize that, from theory to practice, the "three supports and two militaries" was a direct product of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and that no matter whether it was a case of supporting this faction, or a case of supporting two factions to unite in seizing so-called "capitalist roaders," it was all mistaken. It harmed many cadres and masses, and at the same time brought Lin Biao's "give prominence to politics" to the localities, and brought the ideological trend of factionalism and anarchism in society to the units, undermining our army's prestige. Yang Zhaojin [2799 0340 6855], deputy political commissar of the Xiaogan Military Subdistrict, and other comrades, when recalling their experience in participating in the "three supports and two militaries" of those years, said that, provided we proceed from the interests of the party and the people, and cast away selfish distracting thoughts, we will not have a feeling of "grievance" about profoundly recognizing the negative consequences of the "three supports and two militaries"; and only in, from thinking to feeling, we recognize the negative consequences of the "three supports and two militaries," and eliminate its influence, will we be able to give full play to the important role of the people's armed forces in constructing and defending the four modernizations.

All units subordinate to the provincial military district also made a point, based on the units' characteristics, of doing good work on young cadres, educating all of them to recognize the importance and necessity of thoroughly negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and of overcoming the idea that "it doesn't concern me." Some young cadres at the beginning maintained that, in the "Great Cultural Revolution" period they were unwitting children and that therefore their relation to the negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" is small. Some young cadres of the Huang-gang Military Subdistrict said that this idea does not tally with objective reality. During all our childhood years, we heard much "leftist" propaganda, read many "leftist" books, and were quite deeply under the "leftist" influence. After joining the army, some persons, with regard to the organizational concept, only stressed freedom and democracy and did not stress discipline and centralization, and so forth. Wasn't this a manifestation of the "leftist" influence? It is thus obvious that the harm and pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" certainly cannot be underestimated, and it is necessary for everybody to conscientiously take stock of himself.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PLA UNITS COMMENDED--On 8 August, at the closing meeting of the national congress on the advanced in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, some advanced units in our province and in the units stationed in Yunnan were named or commended by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department. Commended here were: CPLA Unit 35208, CPLA Unit 35419, Xishuangbanna Military Subdistrict of CPLA Yunnan Military District, and the Dulongjiang Border Defense Work Station of the Yunnan General Unit of the Chinese People's Armed Police Unit of Chinese People's Armed Police Units. [Excerpts] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1] 9727

CSO: 4005/006

PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU INCIDENT REPORTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 p 76

[Article by Lin Quan [2651 2938]: "Public Security Bureau Drivers Destroy People's Public Security"]

[Text] Early in June of this year, the following incident occurred in Beijing:

A fleet of taxicabs secretly organized by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau (only French Citroens are used) was specially assigned to carry out their activities among foreign business circles and foreign merchants. However, their drivers often compete for business with the taxicabs of the Capitol Car Company, which resulted in angering one Capitol Car driver, who criticized them, in the presence of a foreigner, for taking advantage of working in the Public Security Bureau to bully other drivers.

The Public Security Bureau driver immediately reported this to his superiors and the Public Security Bureau immediately sent several policemen to arrest the Capitol Car driver. After they beat him up, he was held in custody. The Capitol Car Company immediately reported it to the CPC Central Committee and appealed for redress of the wrong and defended their driver against the injustice. The result was that the affair reached the ears of Hu Yaobang. Hu Yaobang wrote on the report that the policemen should be strictly punished and he demanded they release the driver as soon as possible. The police had no choice but to release the driver. And since the Capitol Car Company considered that their driver had done nothing wrong, they sent out a Capitol Car Company car with a big red flag on it to pick up the "prisoner."

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CSO: 4005/62

HONG KONG PAPER SAYS ARKHIPOV TO VISIT SHENZHEN

HK211024 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Dec 84 p 7

["Evening Talk" by Yang Chu [5017 2612]: "Arkhipov Will Visit Shenzhen"]

[Text] Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Beijing this morning. This is another distinguished foreign guest who received a warm and friendly welcome in China after China saw off British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher.

"Warm and friendly" were the words used by XINHUA, China's officially-run news agency.

Beijing's weather has been very cold over the last few days, but foreign friends and distinguished guests who have come to China with good wishes can always enjoy the warm and friendly feelings of the Chinese people. Mrs Thatcher has undergone such an experience.

Arkhipov, a Soviet politician, has three characteristics which merit attention:

First, he is the most senior Soviet official to visit China in 10 years. First deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers is equivalent to the first vice premier of the government.

Second, he is an old friend of China. In the 1950's, he was the head of the Soviet experts delegation assisting China, or the Soviet general adviser to China.

Third, the members of his entourage are important officials who specialize in economic, trade, and scientific and technological problems. He is actually head of an economic and scientific delegation.

Before he left for China, Arkhipov said that during his visit to China he will mainly talk with Chinese officials about economic, trade, and technological cooperation between the two countries.

In recent years, Sino-Soviet relations have steadily improved, and bilateral trade has increased rather markedly. This is a fact known to everyone. It will be a good thing if Arkhipov's current visit promotes the further development of trade, economic cooperation, and cultural and technological exchanges between the two countries.

It was earlier rumored that Arkhipov would visit the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and now this has been confirmed.

Shenzhen is a vivid example that shows the successful results brought about by China's open door policy.

It is said that the Soviet Union is also carrying out economic reforms. Perhaps, China's open door policy, which is sensible and beneficial to the people's well-being and which has scored remarkable achievements, will arouse his interest.

CSO: 4005/267

EXPOSE OF FORMER MANAGER REPORTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 p 76

[Article by Ni Chang [0242 5951]: "Recent Developments With the Former Manager of Dongfang Guesthouse"]

[Text] It has been several months since the former head manager of Dongfang Guesthouse, Yang Xianting [2799 3759 1656], was transferred to Guangdong Province to serve as Guangzhou Kaifa District committee deputy director, yet his problems have not ended, but are still being investigated.

Yang Xianting maintains a pessimistic attitude toward his problems. Not long ago he talked about his problems with his children and had a good cry.

They say that in the past the Dongfang Guesthouse did not charge the responsible cadres from the central authorities who stayed at the guesthouse, so the cultivation of connections there was fairly terrible. Further, someone revealed that when Yang Xianting was in France on a tour of inspection, every evening he would change for a different hotel and a different woman. However, whether this expose is accurate or not, the situation still needs explaining.

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CSO: 4005/62

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON UK'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE

HK170717 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Dec 84 p 2

[Special feature: "'SHIJIE ZHISHI' Article by Zong Wen [1350 2429]:
'Britain's Current Role in International Affairs'"--passages in slantlines
published in boldface]

[Text] Since World War II, the international standing of Britain has drastically changed. It is no longer one of the three big powers in the world. It has admitted that its suitable position is in Europe. However, Britain today still has certain actual strengths economically, militarily, and politically. Some of its strong points are not yet possessed by other West European countries. /Economic field/ Britain's economic growth rate is the lowest among capitalist industrial countries. From 1948 to 1981, Britain's average growth rate in industrial production was 2.1 percent (Japan was 11.7 percent, Federal Germany was 7 percent, France was 4.9 percent, and the United States was 4 percent). The proportion of its total domestic output value in the total domestic output value of the capitalist world also dropped in relative terms. Shortly after World War II, Britain's total domestic output value ranked second in the capitalist world. However, by the end of the 1960's, Federal Germany, France, and Japan had surpassed it. Britain dropped to fifth rank. In 1982, the total domestic output value of Britain only accounted for 5 percent in the total domestic output value of the OECD (The United States accounted for 37 percent, Japan 11 percent, Federal Germany 10 percent, and France 8 percent). However, Britain still occupied a dominant position in foreign investment and international finance. Foreign investment and international monopoly organizations of Britain are second only to the United States, and greater than France and Federal Germany. In 1981, Britain's direct foreign investment was \$9.88 billion, which was greater than the total foreign investment of France and Federal Germany. At the end of 1978, the total number of branches, affiliated companies, and joint-venture enterprises run by Britain abroad reached 14,193. British banks are widely established in the capitalist world, and London is still one of the biggest financial centers. Although the excessive outflow of British capital has weakened the development of its domestic productive forces and obstructed technical innovation, it has brought enormous profits to the British monopoly capitalists. From 1976 to 1981, Britain's net income derived from foreign investment accounted for more than 89.7 of the net amount invested. In the mid-1970's, Britain

expanded its exploitation of the oil and natural gas in the North Sea, so that Britain became self-sufficient in oil, and the fifth major oil-producing country in the world.

/Military Field/ Shortly after the war, Britain's strategic bases spread all over the world. With the collapse of the empire, British military power drew back into the Mediterranean and Europe. However, at present British troops are still stationed in a score of bases abroad. Britain has also provided military advisors and arms for some former colonies. Britain is one of the few nuclear powers in the world, and its military spending accounts for more than 5 percent of its gross national product, which is second only to the United States, and higher than other NATO allies.

/Political Field/ With the relative decline of its economic and military power, Britain's political role has been relatively weakened. However, Britain is still one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and an active member of many international organizations in the capitalist world, such as the OECD, IMF, GATT, and others. It is an important member of the British Commonwealth. Since joining the EEC in 1973, Britain has further strengthened its position in Europe.

It is obvious that due to the historical heritage of its colonial empire and the occurrence of some new economic and political factors, Britain maintains fairly great strength not only in Europe, but also in areas outside Europe.

In 1962, the U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson said: "Britain has lost its empire, and has not yet found the role it can play." In 1975, Callaghan, foreign secretary of the British Labor Government, retorted: "We have lost the empire, but have found the role of a bridge builder." After that, Pym, a British conservative member of parliament, specifically explained the scope of the role of a bridge which Britain could play. It is true that Britain today no longer plays a leading role in the international arena. However, it is certainly not a co-star who attempts nothing and accomplishes nothing. It can play its role in the following aspects:

/1. The EEC needs the active participation of Britain./

Britain's participation in the EEC has augmented the strength of the organization. In 1982, due to the role played by Britain, the proportions of the total output value and export volume of the EEC in the total output value and total export volume of the OECD increased respectively from 28 percent and 60 percent to 33 percent and 69 percent. In future, to meet the new scientific and technological challenges, and strengthen the defense of Europe itself, the active participation of Britain is needed. Britain's political role in the EEC has become even more marked. Due to Britain's participation, the EEC has strengthened its position and role in the world affairs. Since 1976, the EEC has made marked progress in political unity. For example, the Council of Europe has been established in order to have more regular consultations among heads of government and officials at ministerial level, and make a common reaction toward important

international events. The Council of Europe has spoken with the same voice with regard to the issue of Namibia, the issue of the Middle East, the north-south dialogue, and at the European Security Conference. Inside the EEC, Britain has also played a buffer role in the relations between France and Federal Germany on the one hand, and the relations between France, Germany and small nations on the other. Other EEC members have complained of Britain's obstinate attitude toward the apportion of the EEC budget, and other issues, and have felt dissatisfied with it. However, just as former Federal German Chancellor Schmidt pointed out at a gathering to mark the 10th anniversary of the British participation in the EEC: "In the 1980's, the EEC faces political and economic challenges. Only by uniting as one will the world respect the interests of Europe and listen to our voice." "Britain is indispensable to the EEC."

/2. Britain plays a certain role of a bridge in coordinating the relations between Europe and the United States./

Joining the EEC means that Britain has further leaned toward Europe in its foreign policy. It has more and more shared the views of other European countries in international affairs. As far as its foreign policy is concerned, Britain is getting more and more independent of the United States. However, compared to France and Germany, Britain has more things in common with the United States. Britain and the United States have maintained certain special relationships. This has provided Britain with good conditions for coordinating the relations between Europe and the United States in the Western alliance. Britain has done so for many years. As far as matters pertaining to defense is concerned, Britain has always insisted that the defense of West Europe should be brought into line with NATO. In recent years, there has been a fever in Western Europe of strengthening the defense of Europe. To avoid repeating the same mistake committed 20 years ago of excluding itself from the defense of Europe, Britain has supported the idea. Last May, the British defense secretary proposed that Europe make joint investments to produce more weapons for itself, and the proposal has been accepted by other European countries. However, on the other hand, Britain has done everything possible to prevent any attempt and tendency of separating the defense of Western Europe from the United States. Due to the fact that Britain and the United States have close relations in military affairs, intelligence, and nuclear technology, and that France has withdrawn from the NATO's integrated military structure and West Germany is a non-nuclear country, Washington has attached more importance to Britain's opinions in matters pertaining to the defense of Western Europe. For example, in the process of modernizing nuclear weapons deployed in the war zone of Europe, the United States accepted suggestions made by Britain. Britain has made enormous efforts to narrow the gap between the foreign policy of Europe and that of the United States. With regard to the issue of the Middle East, on the one hand Britain and other members of the EEC have issued the "Venice Statement," which obviously differs from U.S. policy. On the other hand, Britain has repeatedly stressed that the policy of Europe and the policy of the United States should supplement each other so that later statements issued by the EEC will not affect the U.S. mediating activities in the Middle East. At the 7-nation

summit conference held on 7 July this year, Mrs Thatcher played an important role in easing the complaints of other industrial countries against the high interest rates of the United States, and in helping the United States adopt the method of handling the debt cases of the Third World countries one by one.

In addition, last February, when American-Soviet relations were cool and at a deadlock, Mrs Thatcher visited Hungary with an aim of serving as a link in East-West relations.

/3. Britain has also certain influence over the Third World./

The historical relations between Britain and British Commonwealth member countries have provided Britain with a unique opportunity for carrying out its activities in the Third World. The British Commonwealth includes 47 countries with a population of 1 billion on 5 continents. They have connections with the Nonaligned Movement, ASEAN, the OAS, and the OAU. Among the 54 African and European nations of the Lome Convention, 23 of them are members of the British Commonwealth. Therefore, Britain still attaches importance to developing its relations with the British Commonwealth. About 30 percent of British overseas investment and two-thirds of its bilateral aid are in British commonwealth countries. Most students whom Britain trains for developing countries come from British Commonwealth countries. The annual ministerial meeting of Commonwealth member countries and the biennial meetings of Commonwealth heads of government are places where Britain exchanges views with the Third World countries, and mutually exert influence over each other.

Since joining the EEC, Britain has relied on collective action to expand its influence over the Third World. Trade and cooperative agreements based on the development of the EEC are concluded all over the world. The Lome Convention is a marked example. Britain has taken an active part in the dialogue between groups, such as European-Arab dialogue, north-south dialogue, and the dialogue between the EEC, Andean Pact Organization, and ASEAN. The European proposal on the issues of Afghanistan and the Middle East was also initiated by Britain.

In a word, Britain still plays an important role in the EEC and the Western Alliance. It maintains numerous connections with the British Commonwealth member states. Its role in international affairs should not be underestimated.

CSO: 4005/267

BRIEFS

OCCUPATIONS OF HIGH OFFICIALS' CHILDREN--A large group of the children of high officials have gone south. Part of them are working in Shenquan. Zhao Ziyang's son, Zhao Dajun [6392 1129 6511], recently went to work at the Shenquan Petrochemistry Industry Corporation development department. Zhao Dajun originally studied machinery and he is the most highly regarded of Zhao Ziyang's children. Xu Jiatun's [6079 1367 1470] daughter recently went to work at an electrical equipment company in Shenquan. However, this information requires further verification. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 p 76] 12534

NEW WAGE SYSTEM--Next year, China will enact a wage reform. The new wage system is to be divided into 4 parts: (1) the basic wage, which is due grade in the wage scale set for staff and workers by their own units; (2) duty allowances, which indicates allowances cadres earn for duties or posts; (3) seniority subsidies; and (4) bonuses. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 p 76] 12534

SPOUSES OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS--In order to prevent students who went overseas to study from failing to return, China's Ministry of Education had stipulated in the past that spouses could not study abroad at the same time, meaning that only one spouse could leave the country, while the other remained. This regulation caused problems in the relations between the students and their spouses and often provoked the breakup of families. In order to remedy this situation, the Ministry of Education made a new regulation, that all graduate students studying abroad could leave the country together with their spouses. If the student found a job overseas, the income could be used to finance the spouse's own study abroad. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 p 76] 12534

INCREASE IN COAL PRODUCTION--State Council Minister of Coal Industry Gao Yangwen [7559 2254 2429] is currently the oldest of the middle-aged ministers in all the ministries of the State Council. He is approximately 70 years of age. China's coal production fluctuated around an annual level of something over 500,000,000 tons for a long time. After Gao Yangwen took the post of Minister of Coal Industry, the annual production output rose to around 700,000,000 tons. The reason for the rapid increase in coal production is the three popular measures that Gao Yangwen adopted: first, he stipulated that the children of cadres were the same as ordinary coal miners and they could not seek personal privileges or stay out of the mines; second, workers who were originally in the mines could not use connections to be transferred out of the mines, and such people would all be returned to mine production; and third, peasants who were temporary workers in the mines would all be returned to the peasantry. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 84, Oct 84 p 76] 12534

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